FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SALT DELEGATIONS HOLD FURTHER MEETING IN GENEVA

LD141136Y Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 14, TASS--A regular meeting of Soviet and American delegations was held here today at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL DEBATE AT UNGA DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD141109Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[T. Kolesnichenko, Ye. Rusakov report: "The Results of the Debate"]

[Text] Representatives of 126 countries addressed the general debate at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. It is possible to say without exaggeration that the voice of all mankind rang out from the rostrum of the first world forum at high state level fully devoted to the problem of curbing the arms race and disarmament. This voice, reflecting the sociopolitical structure of the world, is multifarious and heterogeneous. The icy notes of obstructionism rang out along with the predominant spirit of cooperation.

Without any doubt the discussion showed that the overwhelming majority of mankind is concerned about the arms race and its pernicious consequences for the cause of peace and the socioeconomic situation of all countries, particularly the developing countries. The total world annual military expenditure--about $400 billion--figured in the speeches of many delegates.

It is generally acknowledged that the set of concrete effective measures on the cessation of the arms race and on disarmament put forward by the Soviet Union and the program for curbing the arms race upheld by all socialist states met with warm response and support. The delegates of many countries--the socialist countries, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Austria and others--spoke directly of the effectiveness and importance of the Soviet proposals. The representatives of a number of countries supported the constructive disarmament measures put forward by the Soviet Union at the current and also at the last regular session. The support of the overwhelming majority of countries was given to the proposals on the cessation of the production of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, on the total banning of nuclear tests, on the prohibition of chemical, bacteriological and radiological weapons, on the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons and others. The appeal to ban neutron weapons rang out repeatedly from the high UN platform.

Against the general background of the debate, the speeches of U.S. Vice President W. Mondale and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua stood out (for the worse).

The policies of the present Peking leaders predetermined the position of the Chinese representative at the special session: His speech, if it was in any way exceptional, was perhaps more garish than usual. The essence of Peking's position remains unchanged--to sabotage any disarmament measures using any means.

Washington's position at the special session generated bewilderment both in America and among the delegates, including the United States' NATO allies. As the NATO Council session and a series of speeches by U.S. President Carter and other highly-placed American figures showed, Washington's main "concerns" amount to fanning anti-Soviet hysteria with the aim of insuring support for the plans to increase NATO's military potential and for Western intervention in Africa.

The position of the forces inciting the arms race and hampering the efforts to curb it was condemned in the speeches of many countries' representatives. Serious concern was expressed over the nuclear efforts of the Republic of South Africa and Israel, which rely on the direct help of the NATO powers. Many delegates stressed the danger of the Western countries' interference in the internal affairs of African states.

On the whole a constructive spirit was predominant during the debate although, of course, there was an extremely broad range of approaches by different countries to specific measures for curbing the arms race. A number of interesting initiatives and considerations were expressed by representatives of nonalined and other states.

So the general debate is over. Ahead is the difficult, painstaking work of agreeing on a declaration and on an action program for disarmament.

Soviet Scientist's Address

LD141934Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0925 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, 14 Jun--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash)--Putting an end to the arms race, which represents a great danger and a heavy burden for mankind, is in the interests of all peoples of the world. This thought has been clearly heard in the speeches to delegates to the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament by spokesman of the big international centers and institutes engaged in integrated drafting of the urgent problems of curbing the arms race and ensuring genuine disarmament.

History has convincingly shown the groundlessness of attempts to interrupt the inevitable progress of mankind by force of arms, O. Bykov, deputy director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences, stated. But even today, he noted, there are politicians and strategists in the West who still think in terms of "containing" the social and national liberation of the peoples of other countries, which leads inevitably to a complication of the international situation and steps up the arms race. Curbing the arms race is also hindered by those who preach the inevitability of world nuclear war and regard the problem of disarmament in a nihilistic fashion. For real disarmament by all states without exception they substitute a formula of disarmament by the two so-called "superpowers" alone. As far as others are concerned, primarily themselves, for all their words about the desirability of disarmament they are openly calling for arms increase and for war preparations. Let us suppose for the moment that instead of universal efforts to curb the arms race only two states disarmed. Who would be the winners? Evidently only those who, refusing to join in any agreements or practical measures for disarmament, are creating a large military potential with the intention of exploiting it as part of their policy.

African Officials Speak

LD140908Y Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 14, TASS--The growing armed interference by NATO countries into the internal affairs of African states is being increasingly condemned by the international community, first of all by independent African countries. Addressing the participants of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano, stressed that "NATO's aggressive nature expresses itself in the bloc's obvious intention to continue to enslave the African Continent."

The United States, Britain, Belgium, France and the FRG, he went on, long-time apologists of colonialism in Africa, are now posing as "protectors" of independent Africa. Less than three years ago all these countries were giving material and diplomatic support to Portuguese colonialism, while we were fighting for national liberation and independence. Now they continue to support racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia. Having sharply condemned attempts to create the so-called "pan-African force," Foreign Minister Chissano said: We believe that such a force, set up on the initiative of Western countries, will serve only aims of protecting imperialist and colonialist interests. On condemning the anti-Soviet campaign started in the West in connection with the latest events in Africa, Joaquin Chissano stated: We know those who side with our struggle for national independence. We must never forget that standing in the first ranks of our friends are the socialist countries and first of all the Soviet Union and Cuba, although some Western countries are trying to make us believe that they are our enemies.

Zambia's Foreign Minister Siteke Mwale strongly condemned the desire of NATO countries to turn the African Continent into their military stronghold by way of providing extensive military aid to the racist regimes and directly participating in the creation of the racists' nuclear potential. "The international community could facilitate the cause of disarmament and detente to a greater extent if arms deliveries were stopped to South Africa, a country that has accumulated the biggest arsenal in the African Continent for repressive and aggressive aims," the minister noted.

"Imperialism's intrigues in the African Continent are no longer a secret," stated the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Benin to the United Nations Organization Thomas Boya. "Their aim is to retain by means of arms the tremendous mineral resources of the continent and to effectively control strategically important areas to ensure supply of these raw materials to Europe and North America." Some NATO countries, that actively pursue this policy of plunder, are now cynically posing as "defenders" of Africa. They are trying to impose on Africa a military alliance under NATO control. The creation of such an alliance and the expansion of NATO military interventions to protect venal and doomed regimes only worsen the present situation. NATO wants to continue ventures connected with colonial conquests in Africa. This imperialist policy is directed at undermining the principles of peaceful coexistence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states with different socioeconomic systems," he said.

Antiapartheid Letter

LD141100Y Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 14, TASS--Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid Leslie Harriman of Nigeria called the attention of the participants in the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament to the danger of the buildup of the military might in the Republic of South Africa and of the plans of the apartheid regime to acquire its own nuclear weapon. In his letter to the chairman of the assembly, Leslie Harriman stresses that the special committee deems it extremely important to call the attention of the General Assembly to the need of further steps to implement in full measure the embargo on arms deliveries to the Republic of South Africa and to prevent the apartheid regime from obtaining the means of production of nuclear weapons. The special committee demanded adoption of obligatory decisions in accordance with the United Nations Charter to prevent all kind of military collaboration with the apartheid regime and any form of cooperation with the regime in the nuclear sphere. The committee urged all states, above all the United States and other NATO countries, to keep from any deliveries to the Republic of South Africa of armaments, munitions, military equipment, means of transportation or spares to them, to keep from making such deliveries through other countries, to end all military cooperation with the Pretoria regime, to withdraw all licenses and to stop all technical aid for production of military equipment and materials, to end any transfer of nuclear equipment, fissionable material or nuclear know-how to the Republic of South Africa.

CEMA-EEC TALKS IN MOSCOW CONCLUDE WITH COMMUNIQUE

Communique Notes 'Good Atmosphere'

LD141205Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 24, 9 Jun 78 p 15 LD

[Apparent text of "Communique on Meeting of CEMA Secretary With EEC Delegation"]

[Text] On 29-30 May 1978, in the Moscow CEMA building, CEMA Secretary N. Faddeyev, accompanied by his associates, had a meeting with a delegation of the European Communities [EC] headed by W. Haferkamp, vice president of the EC Commission. This was the continuation of the preceding exchange of opinions allowing for the envisaging of the commencement of negotiations leading to the conclusion of an agreement between the sides.

The joint desire to achieve agreement between the sides was expressed. It was noted that present relations do not reflect the development of the situation in Europe and the establishment of normal relations would accord with the spirit of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The wide exchange of opinions during the meeting enabled the participants to better familiarize themselves with the sides' proposals expounded in draft agreements earlier submitted and to mutually clarify their viewpoints regarding an agreement.

Agreement was reached on a new meeting. To prepare for this, it is envisaged that a conference of experts will be convened at an early date in Brussels as the next stage in negotiations. The task of this conference will be to determine more specifically, on the basis of agreed considerations, fields of application and terms for the implementation of such an agreement.

It was noted that this meeting was an important stage. The meeting's participants noted the good atmosphere in which the work took place.

Need for Improvement

LD141207Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 24, 9 Jun 78 p 15 LD

[V. Natalin commentary: "Useful Contacts"]

[Text] The recent meeting of representatives of CEMA and the EEC in Moscow, like previous meetings, showed that both sides are aware of the importance of drawing up a common agreement between them for the establishment of normal relations.

The need to reach agreement was primarily called for by the fact that, as the meeting's communique states, the present level of relations between the sides does not reflect the atmosphere in Europe since Helsinki. The determining significance of relations between CEMA and EEC member countries on the development of traditional links between all European states should be taken into account. The establishment of official links between CEMA and the EEC would give a fresh impetus to cooperative development among European countries in many spheres and would broaden opportunities for the materialization of detente. The existence of a common agreement between CEMA and the EEC would obviously also promote the more successful development of each country belonging to these organizations.

As W. Haferkamp noted at a press conference after the meeting, the drawing up of an agreement between the sides is an extremely complicated process.

The main difficulty, however, is not the existence of provisions that are not in accord with the draft agreements submitted by the two sides, but the fact that no everyone is prepared to respond in a businesslike fashion to the appropriate CEMA initiative displayed several years ago.

The present meeting gives rise to definite satisfaction, W. Haferkamp stressed during the press conference, and it is important to maintain movement toward normalizing relations and toward consolidating the successes along this path.

Such utterances are only to be welcomed if, at the same time, it is understood that this movement must accord with the interests of both sides.

'Contradictory' EC Views

LD141155Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Reportage by special correspondents S. Zykov and Yu. Ryzhov: "Labyrinths of Berlemon"]

[Excerpts] Brussels-Moscow--Brussels is the capital of Belgium. Every schoolchild knows it. The city is also considered the capital of "little Europe"--the Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities are situated here.

In a room on a upper floor of Berlemon, where the offices of the "commissioners" are situated, looking out over the skyscrapers--which soar above the old city--of international corporations which have established themselves here in order to be closer to the headquarters of the European Communities, we had a meeting with (F. Frashmayer). He is chief of the office of W. Haferkamp, vice president of the Commission of the European Communities, which is responsible for the community's external affairs.

"How do you look on business relations with the socialist countries of Europe?"

"In principle we are for the expansion of trade with all states. For us the CEMA countries represent a near and promising market. However, there are difficulties. We have our procedures, and you have yours."

(Frashmayer's) evasive reply reflects the contradictory nature of the positions of the Common Market countries. On the one hand, all its members signed the final act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Some of them are seeking to continue developing the multifaceted ties which have already been established with their Eastern neighbors. On the other hand, obstacles are arising on this path, caused by EEC regulations and by restrictions on trade with socialist countries which have been introduced for political reasons.

"Time is needed," our interlocutor concluded. "Contacts and an exchange of opinions are needed, in order then to begin talks...."

A delegation of the European Communities headed by W. Haferkamp recently had a meeting in Moscow CEMA Secretary N.V. Faddeyev, at which the desire to establish official relations between the two organizations in the spirit of the Helsinki final act was expressed. We would like to hope that practical steps on this path will not be long in coming.

PROTOCOLS FOR 1978 TRADE CONCLUDED FOR CEMA COMMISSION

LD141157Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Unattributed report under general headline "CEMA Diary"]

[Text] The 52d session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Foreign Trade was held in Moscow 7-9 June. Delegations of the CEMA countries and also Yugoslavia participated in it. Representatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the DPRK attended as observers. Representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank participated in the commission's work.

The commission examined the question of the results of the talks on and the conclusion among the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia of protocols on mutual deliveries of goods for 1978, including deliveries of specialized output.

According to the signed protocols, trade among the CEMA countries in 1978 will increase by 14.8 percent and will exceed the volume of mutual deliveries outlined for this year by the long-term trade agreements. The delegations noted with satisfaction that in 1978, as in previous years, exports of machines and equipment will develop at increasing preferential rates. Deliveries of specialized machine-building output in the reciprocal trade among the CEMA countries will increase by 23 percent--something which testifies to the further deepening of the international socialist division of labor. The trade between the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia will increase by 16 percent according to the protocols which have been signed.

The commission session discussed questions of participation by the CEMA countries' foreign trade organs in the elaboration and implementation of the long-term targeted cooperation programs.

CEMA COMMISSION ON COAL INDUSTRY ASSESSES YEAR'S WORK

LD141159Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--A session of the CEMA Standing Commission for the Coal Industry was held in Moscow 6-10 June. Delegations of the CEMA countries participated in it. Representatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam also attended the session.

The session summed up the results of the commission's work in 1977 and determined measures to further improve it. Great attention was paid to the draft long-term targeted cooperation programs, to coordinating the CEMA countries' national economic plans in the sphere of the coal industry and to improving labor organization in coalmining enterprises.

The session was held in a spirit of mutual understanding and fraternal cooperation.

WFTU REJECTS 'SLANDER' AGAINST SOCIALIST UNIONS

Tied to ILO Session

LD111204Y Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 11, TASS--The WFTU Secretariat has urged friendly organizations affiliated with it to oppose actively the new slander campaign against the trade unions of the socialist countries. The purpose of this campaign is to sow distrust and to create a situation contradicting the spirit of cooperation and united trade union action, says the WFTU's statement published today in the Soviet trade union newspaper TRUD. On the eve of the 64th session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO), now being held in Geneva, the statement says, there have been more frequent attacks on the socialist countries because of attempts by individuals to establish so called "free" trade unions in some of these countries. The slanderers interfere in the internal affairs of other trade union centers, thus, trying to mislead the world trade union movement and to prove that there are allegedly "other trade union forces" in the socialist countries. In fact, the persons they talk of are renegades, "dissidents" who have nothing in common with the working people and trade unions of these countries.

The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the document says, deplores the fact that the leaders of the World Confederation of Labour and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions were taken in by this provocation whose aims have nothing in common with the defence of working people's interests.

It is said in the statement that in all, over 90 percent of the working people in the socialist countries are working actively in truly democratic trade union organizations, enjoying full freedom for the exercise of their rights and for taking part in decision-making on all matters relating to social, economic and cultural development. This is something that cannot be found in any capitalist country.

The new outbursts of slander, the statement says, have the same direction as the efforts of the militarist circles of imperialism, which seek to interfere with the process of relaxation of international tension and development of cooperation between the peoples, loyal to the decisions of the recent, 9th World Congress of Trade Unions--which was attended by 1,000 delegates representing 230 million working people from more than 140 countries, including many members of the organizations affiliated with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the General Confederation of Labour--the WFTU Secretariat is convinced that cooperation and solidarity between the trade unions of the whole world is the only way that can lead to the realization of the main goals of the working people.

ILO's Work Praised

LD142136Y Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 14, TASS--The 64th session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) is continuing its work in the Geneva Palace of Nations. Its participants are discussing important problems, affecting the interests of different sections of the working people, prospects for the further activities of this international organization. The conference is attended by leaders of the biggest trade unions of the world.

In a talk with a TASS correspondent, Enrique Pastorino, general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), laureate of the international Lenin Prize "for the consolidation of peace among nations," stressed that the WFTU attached great importance to the work of ILO, believing that this organization can and must contribute more actively to the defence of the socioeconomic interests of the working people, their democratic rights and freedoms. We actively support, specifically, the draft resolution submitted by representatives of the trade unions of the USSR, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic "on the right to work and ILO's contribution to the practical implementation of the policy of full employment," Enrique Pastorino said.

In our opinion, Enrique Pastorino noted, a more effective realization of the tasks, laid down in the ILO Charter, could be promoted by a consistent democratization of all the activities of this international organization. The WFTU and the trade unions affiliated to it come out for the raising of the role of the general conference as the highest ILO organ, and also for proportional representation of the trade unions of all the regions of the world in the organization's governing organs.

We are convinced, the WFTU general secretary pointed out, that the International Labour Organization can also contribute actively to the development of effective international solidarity with the working people and trade unions fighting against imperialist aggression, fascist dictatorships, apartheid and racialism. Our federation intends to make the most active contribution to the strengthening of such solidarity, developing cooperation with the trade unions of different trends.

WALDHEIM CALLS ON ISRAELIS TO ADHERE TO UN RESOLUTIONS

LD142124Y Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: In his report on the United Nations interim force in Lebanon, the U.N. secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, called for the full implementation of the Security Council resolutions 425 and 426 providing for an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Lebanese territory. The report says that the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, confirmed the readiness of the organization to cooperate with the U.N. force in restoring peace and tranquility in southern Lebanon. Speaking about the position of the Lebanese Government, Kurt Waldheim said that the government also comes out for a full implementation of the decisions by the Security Council, aimed at ending the Israeli occupation.

Meanwhile the U.N.O is deeply concerned at the unceremonious letter by the Israeli foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, to the U.N. secretary general, which says that Israel has allegedly completed the withdrawal of its troops from the Lebanese territory.

This move by the Israeli Government is regarded here as a new trick to justify the actual presence in Lebanon of the Israeli expedition force perpetrating crimes against the peaceful population of Lebanon and the PLO patriots. This was quite recently demonstrated by the bandit raid of Israeli commandos against the positions of the Palestine resistance movement in southern Lebanon, which caused considerable damage and loss of life.

In his reply, the U.N. secretary general categorically rejected the slanderous accusations by Dayan who is trying to shift the responsibility for the current tension in southern Lebanon onto the U.N. force and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Kurt Waldheim stressed, yet again, that an early restoration of peace in southern Lebanon will depend mainly on the implementation by the Israeli Government of the decisions of the Security Council aimed at stopping the Tel Aviv aggression, and on its observation of the universal norms and principles of international law.

ANGOLA'S UN DELEGATE 'ESPOUSES IMPERIALIST INTRIGUES'

LD131012Y Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 13, TASS--Speaking in the United Nations headquarters, Angola's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Elisio de Figueiredo exposed the attempts of imperialist propaganda to spread the myth about alleged "Soviet menace" in Africa and to cast aspersion on the anti-colonialist policy of Angola and other peaceful African countries. "This campaign of lies and slander directed against the government of the People's Republic of Angola, against our country and our people, against our revolutionary ideology and the support we give to the cause of genuine liberation will not achieve its aim of preventing defeat of imperialism in Africa."

Angola's representative condemned imperialist intrigues in Africa aimed at undermining the national liberation movement. What happened recently in Africa is a classic example of a cruel suppression of the attempt at liberation, he said. The entire might of Western imperialism was used for the purpose and its entire resources were mobilized.

It is well-known that large units of troops and considerable amount of armament, that were used against Zaire citizens under the pretext of evacuating a small number of European civilians, were part of NATO troops and were armed from the NATO arsenal, the Angolan representative said. Another source of a potential threat to peace in Africa are attempts at creating the so-called "inter-African" armed forces of intervention, Elisio de Figueiredo said. This punitive expedition corps of NATO is aimed at protecting the interests of Western mining companies, sources of fuel and other natural resources. Behind each intervention of the West in Africa aimed at backing fascist tyranical regimes are invariably mining companies, specifically companies servicing nuclear programs of Western countries.

The People's Republic of Angola is determined to continue the struggle against imperialism in Africa, to oppose intrigues of Western imperialism and neocolonialism and to uphold independence of African peoples, the Angolan representative stressed.

UN OFFICIAL CONDEMNS 'BRUTAL SLAYING' OF BLACK RHODESIANS

LD141016Y Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 14, TASS--The international community condemns resolutely bloody actions of the Smith racist regime against the Zimbabwe people. Expressing indignation and protest over the brutal slaying by Rhodesian punitives of 22 people in a village near Salisbury, among them women and children, the chairman of the United Nations Committee on Decolonisation, Salim Ahmed Salim, qualified this crime as part of systematic and premeditated acts of repression and murders staged by the Smith regime against the Zimbabwe people so as to perpetuate the racist rule in south Rhodesia.

The statement published here stresses that the United Nations Committee on Decolonisation resolutely condemns this crime which is another proof that the so-called "internal settlement" in Rhodesia is just another manoeuvre by Smith aimed at camouflaging the continued oppression and reprisals against the African population of Zimbabwe.

Demanding complete isolation of the Smith racist regime, Salim Ahmed Salim urged the United Nations to give a vigorous backing to the heroic struggle of the Zimbabwe people against brutal reprisals by the Salisbury regime, for freedom and independence.

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL SESSION OPENS IN MEXICO CITY

LD1317127 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Mexico City, June 13, TASS--The fourth session of the World Council on Food opened in the Mexican capital. Taking part in it are representatives of 36 states, the council's (?envoys) including the Soviet Union. On the session's agenda is the working out of the recommendations for a speedy implementation of the program aimed at deciding the problems of food. This program was worked out last year in Manila and was approved by the United Nations General Assembly.

The session was opened by Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo. In a brief speech, he emphasized the importance of pooling the efforts of the peoples in combatting the shortage of food. The president urged the country spend less on armaments and more on the development of agriculture. Both industrialized and developing countries stand to benefit from disarmament. The message of greetings of the United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim was read out. He pointed out that the shortage of food remains the most acute problem of our time. Millions of people still die of hunger.

The debates on the main questions were then started. It was pointed out in reports of many representatives that about 500 million people constantly suffer from malnutrition. President of the World Council on Food Arturo Tanco gave, specifically, the results of the latest research by the United Nations. They showed that in order to increase agricultural production by only four percent, the member countries of the council must spend from 75 to 100 billion dollars before 1990. This might impress one as a huge sum, but this is far less than the world spending on armaments which amounts to about 400 billion dollars a year, Arturo Tanco said.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN SPECIALISTS IN AZERBAIJAN--Bak, June 7, TASS--Azerbaijan, a land of oil workers and poets, has gained fame also as an international centre for the training of highly skilled specialists. 1,700 students and post-graduate students from 72 countries of the world are now studying at 17 institutes in this trans-Caucasian republic. Today more than 400 young men and women from Guinea, Kampuchea, Kenya, Lebanon and Tanzania received diplomas of graduates of the preparatory department at the Oil and Chemistry Institute. Having learnt the Russian Language at that department, they will now further their education at institutes in Moscow, Leningrad, Bak and other towns of the USSR. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD]

TEXT OF ARTICLE ON MOSCOW EMBASSY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

AU142200Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Yulian Semenov Article: "To Whose Advantage?"]

[Text] This phrase was formulated by Cassian Longin Ravilla, a lawyer of ancient Rome. Addressing the judges he said: "By correctly answering this question you will know the identity of the criminal."

There is no need to be a lawyer to answer the question: To whose advantage is the present campaign about "Soviet espionage" which has been launched in the United States. "Slanderers are more honored in hell than snakes." Indeed, what horrors are described on the pages of the U.S. press upon CIA and FBI prescriptions! What themes are being varied! But nowhere in the U.S. press is even a single word mentioned on a topic which is of extremely great interest, a topic--which by its external expression--is indeed detective [detektivnyy] and which in our opinion deserves to be restated.

This is the essence of the matter. Imagine a young diplomat, a smiling girl, with a knowledge of foreign languages, who works as a vice-consul for one of the governments represented in Moscow.

Let us visualize this young girl getting into a car in the evening and driving to the center of the city. What did our "heroine" do there? Did she go to a theater? Did she visit friends? No, the vice-consul stopped her car at a dimly lighted place, took off her white dress and quickly changed into a black pullover and pants. She locked the car and after, as they say, carefully "casing the area", to see if she was being followed, boarded a city bus. After two stops the vice-consul transferred from the bus to a streetcar. Subsequently she "went for a ride" on the subway and only afterwards took a cab.

What happened afterwards? The vice-consul left the taxi on the embankment. She went for a walk in the tree-lined lanes of a shadowy park and waited until there was no one in the vicinity who would observe her. She hurried for the bridge, whose graceful trusses arched overhead in the summer night. With a practiced step, the vice-consul climbed the staircase and placed a stone in an opening [boynitsu] in the arch--an ordinary cobblestone such as the people in villages place in bathouses to retain the heat.

It was there that the vice-consul was detained. She screamed heartrendingly.

I am a foreigner. Who are you? I am a foreigner. Evidently the vice-consul was shouting loudly to warn the spy who was coming to the appointed place at the appointed time to pick up that same "cobblestone" left in the opening. The "diplomat" attempted to throw away an espionage radio transmitter--after all, obvious evidence. She failed.

They removed the cache, placed the vice-consul in a car and took her where detained people are taken to establish their identity. The embassy counselor was summoned--for identification.

The counselor identifiedher. The cache was opened in his presence. Inside the "cobblestone" were the customary espionage accessories, cameras, gold, a questionnaire, money, instructions--in other words, the usual in such cases. The cache also contained objects which elicited astonishment--small inconspicuous black vials. What was this? A careful study of the instructions intended for the spy, provided the answer to the content of the little black vials--they contained poison.

Among the counterintelligence agents, who are very experienced people, this provoked unconcealed surprise.

For whom were the vials with the poison intended? the vice-consul was asked.

She was silent.

--Ask your colleague to answer the question, the embassy counselor was told.

Answer the question, he said, turning to his "vice".

"Shut up", the "vice" hissed through her teeth, which means "stop talking."

They looked at the counselor. He wrung his hands in distress: It's no use asking her. She doesn't know, she is--a courier [ispolnitel]--that's all she is.

Shut up! The "comely CIA operative" almost bellowed this time. If an ordinary courier talks that way with her supervisor one wonders who stands behind her. Leaders of what level?

Incidently, are the moral criteria of these gentlemen really good if, being at the other end of the world from where the described events took place, they dispatched a representative of the weaker sex to hand over poison and roam around a park at night? But possibly the whole point is not the moral criteria but the methods of intelligence work? Possibly in this operation this dame [damochka] was put in the foreground to confuse counter-intelligence and lead it astray. Perhaps the main organizers assumed that such a vice-consul would not be observed, since it is the very top professionals who are supposedly participating in any global scheme [kombinatsiya]--and they would be attracting the attention of counter-intelligence.

Let us pause, however, in this history, which reminds one of a detective story, because the events which took place in the next few hours and days are already developing into a political chronicle.

All that was described is no fabrication by a writer but a true account. There is not a grain of fiction here. The site of the final actions is the Moscow River bridge which links Luzhniki and the Lenin Hills. The "attractive vice-consul" is Martha Peterson, a U.S. citizen and a CIA employee who operated under State Department cover. The counselor summoned for identification--is Mr Gross, the head of the consular section of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

After the identification and the "talk" Gross took Peterson to the embassy. The minister-counselor of the U.S. Embassy then called on the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, despite the fact that it was Saturday.

The minister-counselor asked the duty officer at the Foreign Affairs Ministry a question which proved not only that he was aware of the political seriousness of what had happened that night but also understood the gravity of the incriminating evidence.

"Would there be any objections," the minister-counselor asked, "if we recall Peterson to the United States with the first flight to the West?"

He was told that there would be no objections--after all diplomatic immunity also applies to a "vice-consul."

We hope, the minister-counselor continued, that attention will not be drawn to this matter.

We will consult on this question--he was told.

Then U.S. Ambassador Toon was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was handed a note of protest which said in part:

"On 15 July of this year, Soviet competent organs detained U.S. Embassy Attache Martha D. Peterson, caught red-handed carrying out an espionage operation, at the moment of making a drop. A portable radio transmitter was found on her during the detention.

"During the official investigation conducted in the presence of the U.S. Embassy counselor, the container deposited by M. Peterson was opened and found to contain espionage instructions, a miniature camera, various valuable items, a large sum of Soviet money, two containers with deadly poison and special instructions for its use.

"Thus it is absolutely obvious that the American special services are actively conducting subversive activity on the territory of the Soviet Union, also using for this purpose diplomatic cover of the U.S. Embassy and not stopping short of such means as deadly poison.

"The ministry lodges a resolute protest and declares M. Peterson persona non grata.

"At the same time the ministry calls the embassy's attention to the fact that as is apparent from the preliminary investigation conducted by the competent organs, the first secretary of the embassy, R. Pulton, and U.S. State Department employees S. Karpovich and J. Gruenert are also implicated in this espionage case. It is known that this is not the only case when American diplomats were engaged in activities incompatible with their official status.

"The ministry insists that the American side take effective measures to put an end to such activity which directly contradicts the task of the constructive development of relations between our countries."

The ambassador did not just listen to the note attentively; it appeared that Mr Toon was still undecided on how to react.

...Diplomatic practice is a serious affair; each word has an absolute specific value because it can or cannot be susceptible to misinterpretation. If the incriminating evidence were less serious, if there were no vials with poison on the table, the ambassador--relating his words with the norms of diplomatic protocol, which excells at all sorts of subtleties--would evidently have been able to build up something resembling a defense.

But the incontestable evidence compelled the ambassador to point out:

"I have no questions to ask about what happened last night and no comment whatsoever to make."

Indeed there is nothing to comment upon because Soviet counter-intelligence absolutely and irrefutably established that the poisons taken from the cache and passed to the spy by Peterson were sent by the CIA to Moscow and not for the first time. It was established during the investigation that the poison transmitted to the spy had earlier been used to kill an innocent person who stood in the way of the spy's criminal activity.

The question arises: Who will answer for the death of that person? Only the spy to whom Peterson transmitted the poison? Or the CIA? And if so, who in particular? On whose instructionn? With whose approval did a Soviet citizen die? It might be said that it was the clerks from the CIA--who stood behind the spy--who have no influence [vykhodov] on policy, the "hounds" of intelligence, obsessed by a professional hatred of the USSR. [paragraph continues]

But such an admission cannot withstand criticism now since during the investigation of the American spy--whom Peterson was to contact--it became clear that high ranking politicians knew about his "work", sanctioned his methods and transmitted poisons and weapons to him and asked him for information in order to torpedo detente by falsifying this information.

Thus the version of the "minor CIA clerk" falls away. CIA Director Turner stated in the U.S. Congress that American intelligence does not use poisons now, that the present CIA leadership has given up political assassinations and that now they do everything in a "highly moral" way, "by the law" so to say. How does Turner's public statement tally with the practical work of his office?

Meanwhile, passing on to the second point in the note, the ambassador tried to shift to the attack.

As far as the other persons mentioned by you are concerned they are absolutely unknown to me. I know of no state department employees with such names.

By answering this way the ambassador evidently wanted to make it understood that Fulton, Karpovich and Gruenert belong to "another agency" and that he bears no responsibility for them, even though Karpovich and Gruenert indicated in their entry visas that they are "State Department employees who had come to the USSR for consultations with the embassy."

As a matter of fact, there is another possibility: Perhaps the ambassador really did not know what Karpovich and Gruenert were doing, but then it follows that the people who prepared him for his visit to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs misled Mr. Toon.

....in taking leave the ambassador stated after a long pause: The U.S. Government would appreciate if all that happened the night before would not be publicized.

We shall bring your request to the attention of our government, he was promised.

The ambassador gave assurances that he would do all he could to prevent a recurrence of such "regrettable" incidents.

On the assumption that a person representing the U.S. Government would not give irresponsible assurances, the Soviet side did not publicize this case.

It has now become clear, however, that the American side has made no effort to end such activity. But other measures were taken--a scandal over "Soviet espionage" was sanctioned. One can see, even with the naked eye, that the spectacle, orchestrated by "directors" from the CIA and FBI, has only been staged to justify, in the eyes of their superiors, the failures which took place in Moscow. I underscore--failures, because Peterson is far from the only one in the chain of those that were uncovered by Soviet counter-intelligence.

The provocative nature of the current campaign is to be seen from the fact that the entire "operation" against the Soviet citizens arrested in New York began in August 1977, that is a month after Peterson's expulsion. A naval officer, an FBI agent sent as a provocateur to Soviet citizens, is acting as a witness for the prosecution. A crude [grubaya] work I would say, a police action [politseyshcina] in the pure sense.

In the face of irrefutable facts exposing the CIA and its agents, a sort of theatrical buffonery was counterposed, which, unfortunately, is aimed at worsening Soviet-American relations. They want, so to speak, to add fuel to the fire of the anti-Soviet hysteria now being worked up in the United States. They want to intimidate us.

So what--we are not people to be intimidated. And who is to benefit by the new round of anti-Soviet hysteria? I assume not the cause of detente nor those who are thinking realistically and who know that confrontation is a disastrous policy.

[Attached to the article are two pictures, one showing a man and a woman seated behind a table on which various objects are visible with the caption: "They would not like to meet here"; and the second showing various objects displayed on a board with the caption: "Espionage ammunition--from vials to packages with 'milk'"]

U.S. POLICY TOWARD USSR 'AMBIGUOUS, CONFUSED, INDECISIVE'

LD141204Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

["Not Confrontation But Partnership"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--"As changeable as the weather. Such is the impression one forms of U.S. foreign policy over the last 18 months," writes the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA in an editorial article [redaktsionnaya statya]. "Even experienced observers lose themselves in speculation attempting to find an explanation for it, lamenting the contradictions and unpredictability of the Washington administration's behavior," the weekly notes.

"Many hoped that President Jimmy Carter's speech in Annapolis would clarify the matter. However, in this speech some also heard the anticommunist tirades of Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, whose voice has recently, it seems, begun to obscure others; others heard the more sober notes of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. In this 'pluralism,' however, the voice of realism and rationality, restraint and compromise may only be heard weakly--the voice which is the only one appropriate to the conditions of the nuclear age, to the conditions of detente."

"The Soviet Union proposed a deepening of political detente, and its extension into the military sphere, halting the arms race and transition to real measures for disarmament," continues NOVOYE VREMYA. "Its new peaceful initiatives are, of course, addressed to Washington, too. However, the addressee remains silent, ignoring a clear invitation to proceed together further along the path of detente. But the East-West dialog cannot be a 'dialog of deaf men.' It presupposes readiness and ability to listen to the other side and a serious attitude to the latter's statements and arguments. The U.S. President, however, instead of giving a concrete answer to concrete proposals, poses an artificial question. The Soviet Union may choose either confrontation or cooperation.

"The USSR long ago--once and for all--made the choice in favor of peaceful coexistence. What is more, it aided the realistic circles in the West, including the United States, to become aware of the fatal nature of the cold war and fierce confrontation."

"It is hardly likely that anyone finds to their taste the stamp of ambiguity, confusion and indecision which marks Washington's policy toward the USSR."

ANTI-SALT CAMPAIGN IN U.S. INCLUDES BRZEZINSKI, OTHERS

LD142242Y Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June, 14, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: The American reactionary organization--The Conservative Society of America, announced a campaign against reaching agreement at the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

One of the leaders of the campaign is the Republican Senator from Arizona Barry Goldwater. This is the same retired general whom Americans, in a pun of his name call "coldwater" for his extreme right-wing, reactionary views. This odious figure emerges on the political horizon whenever the rightwing forces in the U.S., taking advantage of the vacillations and shifts of the administration, attempt to impose their extremist course.

Appearing together with Goldwater, will be another retired general, a former chief of staff of American troops in South Korea Singlaub, who clamours for a build-up of the American war potential in Asia.

Retired Admiral Thomas Moorer, a former chairman of the chiefs' of staff, also joined the anti-SALT campaign. He has long been scaring Americans by the mythical Soviet threat. There was stubborn talk in its time of a spy network of the chiefs of staff committee operating in the White House, that collected secret information concerning, in particular, Soviet-American negotiations to limit strategic arms. In one of his speeches in 1974, Moorer admitted that he received, in an illegal manner, documents from the apparatus of the National Security Council.

This time, too, the National Security Council, or to be more precise, the Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski, is directly involved in the anti-SALT campaign. As the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine writes in its June 19 issue, Brzezinski proposed to freeze the SALT negotiations and take a tougher stand.

This tactic will certainly be grist to the mill of the U.S. military-industrial complex, which, as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, sets the tune and the terms of Washington's military policy and sharpens East-West relations.

The majority of Americans do not share this position. Reflecting their opinion, Senator George McGovern said in an interview for the ABC TV company that the main thing today are the SALT negotiations. It is quite possible, he noted, that depending on the progress at these talks and on whether the U.S. will be able to agree with the Russians on establishing some control over the arms race, will be the fate of mankind. The senator stressed that this does not mean a concession to the Soviet Union. Not only the USA and the USSR, but all mankind are interested in limiting strategic arms.

CARTER'S TALKS WITH DESAI REVEAL DIFFERENT APPROACHES

LD150848Y Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 15, TASS--U.S. President Carter and India's Premier Desai, who had come to the United States on an official visit, ended their two-day talks here.

A White House statement, issued upon the conclusion of the talks, reports that the sides paid much attention to questions of American-Indian relations, many of which were rather acute.

Judging from Desai's speech at the National Press Club, the two countries still have different approaches to a whole number of problems. India's premier criticized the United States and other industrially developed Western countries for their desire to support their markets by protectionist barriers.

It followed from his statement that Washington did not succeed in persuading India to support the American military presence in Asia.

WHITE HOUSE REJECTS CUBAN REQUEST FOR SUMMIT TALKS

LD142041Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] REUTER reports from Washington that the White House has turned down a proposal from Cuba for Cuban-American summit talks on the pretext that Cubans have allegedly participat d in the events in Zaire's Shaba Province. The proposal was conveyed to President Carter by two congressmen who returned from Havana yesterday. Stephen Solarz from New York and Anthony Beilenson from California, both members of the House International Relations Committee, told correspondents that they held a 9-hour conversation with Fidel Castro, during which the Cuban president categorically rejected the role which the Americans have attributed to Cuba of training and equipping the Shaba insurgents. Castro expressed readiness to discuss the situation in Zaire with U.S. President Carter.

According to the congressmen, what Fidel Castro said was convincing. I quote: It is much more convincing than the statements by President Carter's administration, which is making accusations against Cuba dreamed up or concocted by the CIA.

To judge from this dispatch, it would seem that Americans are beginning to understand the falsehood of the extravagant allegations of Cuban participation in the events in Zaire.

ADMINISTRATION'S HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN CONCEALS HYPOCRICY

LD150743Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Boris Orekhov article: "A Society Without Rights"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department has published President J. Carter's semi-annual report to Congress on progress in fulfilling the final act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It says, in particular, that the Soviet fulfillment of the provisions of the act involving human rights remain a subject for "serious concern..." on the part of the United States!

Is the appearance of these statements accidental? Of course not. The real nature of the hypocritical campaign on "human rights", which began shortly after the Democratic administration assumed office, has long since been revealed and is no secret. Its aim is to distract the attention of the people of their own country from the profound crisis of the capitalist system and from the contradictions which are lacerating it, and to conceal the inability of the capitalist system in general, and the present administration in particular, to resolve pressing social and economic problems.

It is also known that some people in Washington would like to exploit the hypocritical concern over other countries' fulfillment of the provisions adopted in Helsinki in order to interfere in those countries' internal affairs, which is, in itself, a flagrant violation of the Helsinki accords. It is from these viewpoints that we must regard the anti-Soviet passages included in the aforementioned report to Congress, and not just in it.

In Washington they are clearly forgetting to look around them. An inalienable right of man is the right to work. In the United States it is "personified" by more than 10 million unemployed. [paragraph continues]

And what about racism, which, according to the U.S. Communist Party leadership, is developing into a type of apartheid for the country's 25 million black residents? What about discrimination against women? Finally, what can official Washington say about the political prisoners, who are persecuted in the United States for their convictions, about the huge, wide-spread system of surveillance over millions of American citizens, and so forth?

These are all questions which U.S. citizens have brought to attention of the present administration many times.

"We are strong in our ideals," the U.S. President boasted in Annapolis, numbering among them "the granting to each person of real chances to achieve a better life for himself...." And this is being said about American society--the society without human rights. No, gentlemen, save the people from such ideals, under which millions of people are left without a way to exist and are subjected to discrimination, humiliation and persecutions!

RESTON DISSATISFIED WITH SOLZHENITSYN ADDRESS

LD141528Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1335 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 14 June--TASS political observer Yevgeniy Babenko writes: James Reston, the New York TIMES observer, is dissatisfied...with Solzhenitsyn. That is, not completely dissatisfied, but a little. And there is good reason for this. Speaking recently to graduates of Harvard University, Solzhenitsyn once again for the nth time called for a crusade against communism and repeated his "bravos" and "encores" for the cold war.

Let us note right away, Reston had no objections to this. But his objections appeared when the anticommunist lecturer began to speak about the spiritual and moral poverty of the Western way of life.

Analyzing the lecture at Harvard, the New York TIMES observer, with poorly concealed indignation, quotes the renegade's words to the effect that Western society can in no way be recommended in its present form as a model, and that people in the West are weakening in spirit, while in the East they are becoming more and more firm and resolute.

"I cannot recommend your society in its present form as a model for the transformation of Soviet society," he said in particular. "Thanks to its severe trials, the Soviet Union has now developed its spiritual strength to such an extent that the Western system with its present spiritual exhaustion does not appear attractive."

"To hear such a thing from Solzhenitsyn!" He cries indignantly. "No, we will protest!"

But what in fact is there to protest? Everything is clear. When Solzhenitsyn expands on anticommunist and anti-Soviet themes, he is just fine for the U.S. "establishment." However, when he involuntarily, contrary to his own wishes, admits the true state of affairs, namely the superiority of the socialist system over capitalism, for the very same circles he becomes bad and suspicious.

CHINA

TEXT OF I. ALEKSANDROV ARTICLE ON PRC'S 'THREAT TO PEACE'

AU141500Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 78 pp 4-5 AU

[I. Aleksandrov article: "Peking's Policy--Threat to Peace"]

[Text] Certain successes of international detente do not arouse doubts. "These successes have not been attained easily, but in a strenuous struggle," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, said on 7 April this year. "The struggle on questions involving the further destiny of detente has not ceased even now, at times becoming very acute and intense."

The Chinese leaders are allying themselves with those forces of imperialism and extreme reaction conducting the struggle against the cause of peace and international detente. Peking not only proceeds from the inevitability of a new world war, but is also prodding it on and is accelerating material preparations for war. Not concealing its great-power hegemonistic designs and unceremoniously laying claims to the territories of a number of neighboring countries, China is rapidly increasing its stockpiles of all types of weapons, including nuclear missiles, and is seeking new types of weapons, including nuclear missiles, and is seeking new types of weapons and military equipment in the West. Unwilling to join the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the three media, Peking continues intensive tests in the atmosphere despite the protests from many countries. While arming itself, China openly calls for accelerating the arms race everywhere, advocates strengthening NATO and the other imperialist military blocs, the preservation and expansion of the U.S. military presence in Europe and Asia, and strives to torpedo any international actions aimed at restraining the arms race. The Chinese leaders are undermining detente by all available means and are predicting its failure. Having aimed the brunt of its attacks at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and trying by all means to discredit them and undermine their unity, the Peking leaders call on the imperialist circles to harden their policy with regard to the socialist countries and try to wreck the efforts by these countries to strengthen peace and the security of peoples.

It is precisely China that is calling for the formation of a "united front" with the participation of imperialist forces and world reaction for the struggle against world socialism and against all forces advocating peace and the security of peoples, national independence and social progress.

Peking's foreign political activity is a serious destabilizing factor in the international situation.

By the decisions of the 11th CCP Congress and of the National People's Congress, which is the supreme organ of state power in the PRC, Maoism has been consolidated in China as an ideopolitical platform for the party and the state and for their foreign political activity.

Following Mao's "ideas," the present Chinese leadership is intensifying war preparations in every possible way, as if in a salute to the deceased "Helmsman". In the 3 months following his death Peking carried out three nuclear tests in the atmosphere. Despite the protests of the world public, nuclear tests continued in 1977, as well as during this year. Moreover, the Chinese papers are systematically featuring statements by "neutron death" partisans who are whitewashing that barbarous means of mass extermination.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY specifically explained that the neutron bomb was "not such a bad weapon." Peking's calculations to acquire this weapon inspired the deputy chief of the Chinese General Staff, Chang Ai-P'ing so much that he resolved to give vent to his feelings in verse: "Alloy steel--is not hard, the neutron bomb--does not constitute any difficulty. When heroes have taken up science, they will attain worldwide goals."

The flywheel of militarism is accelerating. Already China has numerically the world's strongest ground army. Its spending on defense for a number of years has exceeded 40 percent of the expenditures in the state budget and continues to grow. The Chinese war machine is being rapidly modernized. The military set the tone of political life.

Having given impetus to the arms race, Peking is doing its utmost to prove the "needlessness" and "unfruitfulness" of any disarmament steps and even the "inevitability" of this race. It is unwilling to assume any obligations that would tie its hands in the militarization of the country. Here are only a few examples: At the 26th session of the United Nations General Assembly the Chinese delegation came out against the proposal to convene a world conference on disarmament; at the 27th session--against the nonuse of force in international relations and a permanent ban on nuclear weapons; at the 28th session--against a 10-percent reduction in the military budgets of the states that are permanent members of the Security Council and against the utilization of sums thus saved for assistance to developing countries; at the 29th session--against the adoption of the definition of aggression, at the 30th session--against a draft treaty on the complete and universal ban of nuclear weapons tests, as well as against the resolution banning influencing the natural environment and climate for military and other pruposes hostile to mankind; at the 31st session--against the conclusion of a world agreement on the nonuse of force in international relations; at the 32d session--against the declaration on deepening and strengthening international detente. It also refused to participate in voting on draft resolutions on a general and complete disarmament, banning the development and production of new types of mass extermination weapons and of new systems of such weapons, banning chemical and bacteriological (biochemical) weapons, and so forth. Speaking at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on 29 May this year, Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister Huang Hua, under the pretense of "rebuffing Soviet expansion" once again fought for building up Chinese stockpiles of weapons. While doing this he said that the "unreal dream about disarmament should not be cherished under any circumstances." This list, even if a long way from being complete, is extremely sinister.

An ideological indoctrination of the population is being conducted in China in the spirit of preparation for an inevitable war. "The roll of military drums,"--the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO wrote about the objectives of this indoctrination--"is supposed to divert the Chinese people's attention from the failures of the Maoists' domestic policy, from the growing threat of a food crisis and it is supposed to keep some 700-800 million people in constant tension and fear, thus suppressing in a prophylactic manner any manifestation of discontent." The militaristic course helps the Peking leading clique not only to distract the ordinary Chinese from the hardships of life but also to bring up a generation that could be used for the implementation of expansionist schemes.

In the past few months Peking's diplomacy has noticeably increased its activity. A series of visits by Chinese leaders to countries in Southeast and South Asia and to some other states has been accompanied by a flood of assurances of "traditional friendship." Recently, for example, Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the Chinese State Council, visited Burma. At the time the Chinese leader, not stinting his words, was assuring the Burmese side of the "most ardent feelings of fraternal friendship and neighborliness." The Peking secret service [agentura] was completing the final preparations for new sorties in the Burmese-Chinese border region. On the day after the end of the visit the next attack of insurgents equipped with Chinese weapons began. In the regions of Yunnan Province that border on Burma a "national militia" is being armed on a large scale according to the principle: "Every family--a post, every individual--a guard". The population is being asked to "study military affairs," to "prepare for combat actions." Almost the same thing was observed during the trips by Chinese representatives to India, the Philippines, Thailand and other countries. Even though there, too, highly placed Maoist emissaries displayed "aspirations of friendship." [paragraph continues]

Peking's subversive activities against the legitimate governments in these countries were not discontinued. "Of particular interest"--the Indian weekly BLITZ wrote on 19 March--"are reports to the effect that not only has Peking not slackened (in both the qualitative and quantitative respects) its assistance in the way of arms to the hostile Naga and Mizo tribes, but it has actually begun to provide more extensive subsidies for subversive activities in the north-eastern regions of India." The Maoists have continued to incite India's neighbor states against that country. "Peking, striving to arouse suspicion and distrust against India in Katmandu, Colombo and Islamabad--BLITZ wrote--"virtually spurs on India's neighbors to bring up all sorts of possible proposals that are chiefly aimed against Delhi."

It is no secret that China's shadow lies behind the Vietnamese-Kampuchean confliet. According to foreign agency reports, Peking is not only making extensive weapons deliveries to Kampuchea and dispatching its advisers there, but it is also trying to hamper a peaceful settlement in every possible way. A position such as the Chinese leaders', the Indian newspaper PATRIOT notes, arises from their hegemonistic policy in Southeast Asia.

Peking's provocative activities concerning Chinese nationals, mainly the bourgeoisie, living in Vietnam, also are subordinated to their aspirations to make Vietnam follow in the wake of their policy. By falsely charging the Vietnamese authorities with "harassing and persecuting" the Chinese, the Peking leaders have provoked their mass return to China and have exploited this fact to put unprecedented pressure on Vietnam and to aggravate Chinese-Vietnamese relations.

Today it is no longer a secret to anyone that the levelling of territorial demands against the neighboring states constitutes an essential characteristic of China's foreign policy.

The territorial claims of the Maoists have, so to speak, two programs: a maximum program of demands with its "historical register" ["istoricheskiy reestr"] and a minimum one by means of which, within the framework of this same general "register," Peking would like even today to obtain several territories, including some by way of border "corrections."

In "historical" maps published in China it can be seen that the sphere of Maoist encroachments includes the Soviet Amur and maritime territory, Sakhalin, a part of Kazakhstan and Central Asia, the MPR, Korea, part of the Afghan territory, a part of India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam, and almost all island territories in the East China and South China seas. In 1974 the PRC Armed Forces seized several islands in the southern seas and Peking is claiming its own jurisdiction over all the waters and islands in that area.

According to the French bulletin COURRIER DE POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, the present PRC rulers let it be understood that "in the near future Chinese interests will be shifting to Southeast Asia."

In various states in Southeast Asia where more than 20 million Hua-Ch'iao, Chinese nationals, live, attention is being increasingly called to Peking's intolerable encroachment upon the sovereignty of other states by influencing the local Chinese population, an encroachment which is intolerable from the viewpoint of the elementary norms of international relations. Speaking at the latest sesssion of the All-China Congress of People's Deputies, the Chinese leaders assigned to them [the Chinese nationals abroad] the role of "bridge" in the relations between the PRC and the countries of Southeast Asia, which has intensified concern in these countries. Generally speaking, the smouldering coals of the nationalist feelings among a considerable part of the Hua-Ch'iao would have been extinguished long ago if they had not been deliberately fanned. [paragraph continues]

The policy of China's present leaders is conducted with the deliberate intention to inflame the great-khan chauvinism among the Hua-Ch'iao under the guise of "developing patriotic feelings," and to recruit their agents from the Chinese communes. Of course, the main stake is placed on the Chinese capitalists in these countries who, according to the Indonesian officials, are enriching themselves by exploiting the local population.

The Indonesian newspaper SINAR HARAPAN notes that the large-scale penetration of Chinese nationals into Indonesia as well as the formation of "special bureaus" in Hong Kong and in other places to provide false Indonesian documents for these persons "must be considered as a part of an operation prepared in advance."

In its expansionist actions the Chinese leadership is mainly counting on frightening the neighboring countries and on gradually succeeding in subjugating them to its own dictate. It was not accidental that, addressing his Philippine and Indonesian colleagues at the regional UNESCO Courses, Thailand's representative said: "It is your luck that the sea separates you from China, but when it crushes all our countries, then your turn will also come."

Conducting its undermining activity to the west and south from the PRC borders, Peking at the same time strives to use these countries for its anti-Soviet aims. For example, its recent appeal to the ASEAN member countries (Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines) to form " a united front" with China on an anti-Soviet, antisocialist basis attest to this. The statesmen and the press of the aforementioned countries sharply denounced the hypocritical and provocative undertaking of the Chinese authorities. "It is difficult to appraise the Chinese proposal as an expression of kind intentions." The Indonesian newspaper (SUARA KARYA) observed, and the Singapore newspaper STRAITS TIMES stated directly: "We answer Peking: No!"

The Indian central news service agency exposed the true intentions of the Chinese leadership in Southeast Asia in the following manner: "The Chinese military potential is insufficient at this time to enable Peking to establish its military control over this region. But the Maoists have by no means renounced the basic principles of their greater state policy. The Peking strategists do not hide their claims to more than 200 islands in the South China Sea in order to be able, once they have captured them, to dominate the sea routes that are vitally important for many countries...The aspirations of the Maoists are contrary to the basic tendencies of reducing tension in the world, including in Asia."

Naturally, the countries in Southeast and South Asia situated close to China are keenly watching the rapprochement between the Peking leadership and the imperialist circles. China's neighbors well understand that the increase of its military potential is not directed only against the USSR but rather primarily represents a threat to those who are nearer and weaker.

Peking's representatives are now seeking in Western Europe and especially in NATO countries real assistance in the modernization of the Chinese army. In an article eloquently entitled "The Race For Arms" the Italian weekly PANORAMA observed that Peking's is developing feverish activity in the Western weapons markets: "China shows an interest in everything...but mainly China tries to obtain modern electronic equipment that can strengthen its armed forces."

Seeing how Peking is looking at the West European military technology, the representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex also do not want to stand aside. The advocates of this complex advise against being too late with arms deliveries to China, purusing in this connection not only commercial but also political aims.

J.A. Cohen, a professor at Harvard University in the United States, writes in the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS: "The United States must also reserve for itself the right to sell military technology directly to China...in the event of a deterioration of Soviet-American or Soviet-Chinese relations."

Those circles in the West which, having bitten the anti-Soviet lure of the Maoists, have started to indulge Peking's military ambitions are engaged in a truly dangerous game with fire.

Yes, in their propaganda the Chinese leaders continue to exploit the lie about "the threat from the north, but they have also worked out yet another version: to bring into collision the socialist and the capitalist countries, primarily the USSR and the United States. The British journal THE ECONOMIST notes in this connection: "Having drawn Britain and the West into an alliance against the USSR, Peking is prepared to fight against the Russians to the last British and French soldier." It is characteristic that these intentions of Peking have won zealous supporters among the NATO military circles who lost their way in the icefields of "cold war." Isn't this really demonstrated by the profuse talking of such high military officials as British marshal N. Cameron or of such high-ranking politicians as Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President, during their visits to Peking? As the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA writes, the latter "expressed active support for Peking's course in following a specific strategy in relation to the USSR and stressed the unity between U.S. policy and the policy of China on this question."

However, the view that, in striving for a rapprochement with the West, Peking is pursuing its own hegemonistic aims, is gaining ground among the soberly thinking politicians of capitalist countries.

Incidentally, some ardent supporters of a Japanese-Chinese alliance recently became convinced of this. Many representatives of Japan's "Self-Defense Forces" visited Peking. Many mutual compliments were exchanged. But in April 1978 these forces had a completely different task: how to repel more than 100 Chinese fishing boats, many of which were armed with machine guns and displayed posters saying "Senkaku is China's territory," from the vicinity of the Senkaku Islands. In its editorial the Japanese newspaper JAPAN TIMES appraised this fact in a very definite way: "The incursion into the Japanese territorial waters can alone be considered as an obvious illustration of hegemonism, which China has called for barring in East Asia.... The conflict undertaken by China in the vicinity of the Senkaku Islands can be considered a sufficiently characteristic demonstration of the essence of China's approach to international relations."

As far as the distant consequences of this approach are concerned, they can be very unexpected and can turn against those people in the West who are only counting on the anti-Soviet orientation of Peking's policy.

The Maoists like to refer to the "tortuous nature" of their road. One cannot but agree with this. Where and against whom the weapon of Chinese militarism can turn at one or another stage will not depend on those people who today are irresponsibly helping to forge these weapons.

Peking is not fastidious in choosing the means of realizing its hegemonistic ideas. Incitement, deceit, armed provocations, subversive activity, the organization of "fifth columns," covert or overt meddling in the affairs of other countries, threats of force--this is far from being a complete list of the favorite instruments of the Peking politicians. They are striving to teach other peoples to resign themselves to such activities on their part, to disregard the norms of international law, the norms of international contacts which exist for all and must also be observed by all. The attempts by the Chinese leaders to place themselves above these norms underscores the growing danger of the activities by the Chinese leadership for the cause of peace and security of peoples.

Naturally there exists a tremendous distance between Peking's wish to "conquer the world" and its realization. Within our memory mankind has buried the plans for establishing "a new order" in the world together with their authors. It did not bury them so that they could reappear and bring grave new sufferings on the people.

"To save our earth, to turn it over to the young generation with all its wealth and beauty, not maimed by the flames of a nuclear conflagration--this should be the purpose of mankind's plans in our opinion," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in the speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress.

The Soviet Union has done and will do all that depends on it to preserve and consolidate peace so that a firm peace is forever established on our planet.

PETROV, GLEBOV ON BRZEZINSKI'S VISIT TO PRC

Petrov Commentary

LD141654Y Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 14--TASS commentator Aleksey Petrov writes: Information has appeared in the press of many countries of late, shedding light on the character of the talks held by Peking leaders with the U.S. Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski, during his recent visit to the PRC. It was reported that upon his return from China the presidential assistant informed participants in the NATO Council session in Washington, about his negotiations and conversations in Peking.

As is known, officially it was announced that the presidential assistant for national security set out on the voyage to continue the process of normalizing relations between the two states.

It came to light however, and this is not concealed by the American press, that during the talks and conversations Brzezinski held in Peking with the Chinese leaders, the problem of Taiwan, on whose solution (and this, until recently, was constantly repeated by the Peking leaders) the full establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries depends, was not even touched upon. On the other hand, the Peking leaders sought to take advantage of the visit for their anti-Soviet designs, as noted by an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent in Peking. In this regard the Chinese could hardly find a better partner than Brzezinski.

What was in fact the real subject of the negotiations held by the presidential assistant? asks the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine. The weekly notes that in Peking Brzezinski strove to find out whether the United States could use China as a lever against the Soviet Union in international affairs. Besides, as the magazine writes, Washington's envoy wanted to find in Peking a reply to the question whether China is making the necessary military, economic and political efforts in order to play a global diplomatic role in the world together with the U.S.? whether the Chinese are inclined for a rapprochement with America? In other words, the presidential assistant made an attempt to play in Peking the so-called "Chinese card", i.e., to utilize the Chinese leadership's anti-Sovietism in the interests of American politics in different parts of the world, and particularly, in its relations with the Soviet Union.

In Peking Brzezinski discussed with the Chinese leaders not only bilateral Chinese-American relations, but also the situation in Africa, Asia, in the Middle East. The nature of these conversations, according to the press, was obviously anti-Soviet, and anti-Sovietism underlay all the talks held in Peking. In almost every case Peking's false assessments of Soviet foreign policy were approved by the U.S. presidential assistant.

The policies of Peking and Washington proved similar when they discussed the African situation. Both sides agreed that they should keep working together there. Facts show that China fully supports the imperialist actions in Africa. During the conflict in the area of the Horn of Africa, where Ethiopia fell victim to aggression, the PRC turned up in the camp of those imperialist powers that fired up the dangerous hotbed of tension in that area. The recent events in Zaire testify that China has again taken a stand with the Western powers, who seek to thwart the movement of the African peoples for national liberation and for independence.

According to the press, during his negotiations in Peking Brzezinski even found it fitting to ask for China's support in the implementation of the plans for NATO countries' armed interference in Zaire and other parts of Africa. The Chinese leaders expressed readiness to meet the requests of the Americans and promised to influence accordingly "their friends" in African countries. The results were not long in manifesting themselves.

China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua, on his way back from the special disarmament session in the U.N. General Assembly in New York, stopped over in Kinshasa to meet representatives of Mobutu's government and hold negotiations with them. The Chinese side promised to give every assistance to Zaire authorities in suppressing the insurgent movement. Peking agreed to come out together with the Western powers participating in suppressing the movement in Shaba Province. As a result China has again turned up in the camp of the neocolonialists.

During the discussion of the African problems, the American side touched also on the Rhodesian problem. The Americans strove to obtain China's backing of the Anglo-American plan for Rhodesia, which, as it is known, provides for the perpetuation of the racialist white minority regime and does not meet the interests of the movement for national independence.

Thus, if we take the entire complex of questions related to Africa, we shall see that the Peking negotiations dealt with the creation with China's participation of a united front of imperialist forces, spearheaded against the interests of the national-liberation struggle waged by the peoples of the African Continent.

During the discussion of the situation in Southeast Asia, the Chinese representatives accused Vietnam of "expansionism", obviously striving to obtain the support of American imperialism against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They recommended Washington not to hasten with the normalization of the relations with Vietnam. As it has become known, Brzezinski gave to understand that the United States was inclined to reckon with this recommendation of Peking.

It is seen from press reports that discussed in Peking also was the question of the situation in Kampuchea. The Chinese, apparently, managed to influence the stand of the American side on this question, too. In any case, after his return from the Peoples Republic of China Brzezinski betan to speak about the emergence of a threat to the "national security of Kampuchea", which Vietnam allegedly "wishes to subject to its influence".

Touching on the relations of China with Japan, the U.S. presidential assistant did not conceal that Washington wanted the two countries to conclude a "treaty of peace and friendship" on the terms proposed by Peking. It was stressed that the treaty's conclusion would contribute to the implementation of a global strategy, meeting the interests of the United States and China.

As reported by the American press, the Chinese side tried to persuade the Washington emissary to put a brake on the implementation of the plans to reduce U.S. military presence in South Korea and not to withdraw the American troops from there.

The views of the sides on problems of a "Middle Eastern settlement" have fully coincided. The Peking leaders did not conceal the fact that their stand is close the the American, actually promotes Israeli expansionism, that China fully approves of As-Sadat's separatist negotiations with Israel, backs the pro-Israeli proposals of the imperialists on the Middle East. China comes out against a peaceful settlement of the Middle-Eastern problem within the frameworks of the Geneva Conference, which fully meets the interests of Israel.

The Washington guest informed the Peking leaders about the principal aspects of the American military strategy, told them about the new types of weapons developed in the United States, including neutron weapon. As it has become known, the Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua reproached President Carter in his talk with Brzezinski for his decision to defer the manufacture of neutron weapons. Playing up to their "hot war" plans, the U.S. President's assistant assured the Chinese side, that the decision of the American President was not final, and that the manufacture of this type of mass annihilation weapon might be started any moment.

Discussed in Peking also were other problems. After his return from Peking Brzezinski said that the Chinese leadership had begun to display mor readiness for cooperation with the United States in global matters and that the Chinese factor would be used by Washington not from soft positions, as before, but from tough positions.

The sum total of the above-said suggests the following obvious conclusion: The U.S. President's assistant, Brzezinski, and the Peking leaders actually discussed on an antisocialist basis a joint political line relating to a wide range of international problems. The road was paved in Peking to a collusion of the United States and China against the peoples that are fighting for their national liberation.

Glebov Commentary

OW150235Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Glebov commentary: "Can (?Weapons) Be Purchased by Means of Opposing the Soviet Union?"]

[Summary] The speech by the head of the Chinese delegation at the UN disarmament conference has made the imperialist and reactionary cliques very happy. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua pointed out in his speech at the UN meeting that another world war is inevitable and that complete disarmament is an illusion. The imperialists are extremely pleased with Huang Hua's speech, because by attacking the Soviet Union on the disarmament issue, he has actually converted China into a follower of imperialism and an enemy of socialism and peace.

"Why should Peking make such an ignominious move? Is it beneficial to Peking? Of course not. The stand taken by the Peking leaders in defense of the activities of imperialism and the reactionaries as well as their shop-worn statements are actually aimed at currying favor with the Western powers in the hope that the Western powers will assist them by providing them with modern military equipment and know-how."

In addition to signing a contract with the British Rolls Royce Company to purchase some $20 million worth of aircraft engines, China has also bought helicopters and anti-tank missiles from West Germany and France. Furthermore, a Chinese military delegation has gone to West European countries to shop for tanks, rockets, helicopters and other types of weapons.

China has not purchased arms from the United States because there are no diplomatic relations between the two countries. "According to Western press reports, Brzezinski, U.S. presidential assistant for national security, discussed the question of selling arms to China with Chinese leaders during his recent visit. It takes a great deal of money to purchase weapons. "ith modern military aircraft costing as much as several million U.S. dollars. As a result, military spending represents an extremely heavy burden to all countries. This is particularly true with China."

China is still an economically backward country and the people's living standards remain very low. Hua Kuo-feng himself admitted at the National People's Congress the serious problems facing China's national economy. The Chinese press has also admitted the failure to fulfill the 1977 plan for developing the national economy. China's procurement of arms under such difficult conditions can only hamper the development of its own national economy and delay an improvement in the Chinese people's living standards.

NEWSPAPERS EDITORIALIZE ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO CSSR

PRAVDA Assesses Results

LD141145Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Indestructible Cohesiveness"]

[Text] The beneficial cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries affects various aspects of the life of the contemporary world. The strengthening cohesion and dynamic development of the links between the members of the mighty socialist family demonstrate the great strength of the friendship of free peoples. Regular meetings and constant comradely contacts between the leaders of the fraternal parties and states at summit level have assumed exceptional significance. Convincing new evidence of this is provided by the results of the official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia from 30 May through 2 June by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, having examined the results of the visit, wholly and completely approved the activity of L.I. Brezhnev and the members of the Soviet delegation. Confidence was expressed that the talks which took place with the party and state leaders of Czechoslovakia, headed by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and the joint statement which was adopted, will undoubtedly elevate the cooperation between the two countries to a higher level and will insure the continued all-round development of Soviet-Czechoslovak links.

During the visit, key directions for the continued development of these ties and also topical questions of the international situation and of the world communist and workers' movement were discussed. The discussion showed the total coincidence of the fundamental positions of the two fraternal parties and states and their unshakable ideological and political unity. The talks and the signing of the meeting's final document became a vivid demonstration of the indestructible cohesiveness of our parties and our peoples. The cordial reception accorded to the honored Soviet guests in Czechoslovakia reflected the firmness of this cohesiveness and friendship.

The accords reached on the deepening of multifaceted relations will play a great role in the further development of the two countries' cooperation, which is based firmly on their 1970 treaty. A firm course has been determined toward the continued deepening of links at the level of party and state organs and at the level of public organizations, toward the expansion of production sharing and specialization and of exchanges in the scientific and cultural sphere, and toward active cooperation in the struggle for common goals in the international arena. Soviet people are convinced that all this will enrich the relations between the two fraternal peoples and will promote the successful solution of the tasks of building socialism and communism.

"In our opinion the main thing now," Comrade Brezhnev said from the rostrum of a ceremonial meeting in Prague during the visit, "is to increase to the maximum the effectiveness of our ties, and to take into account the requirements not just of this specific moment but also of the longer term.

This viewpoint is also fully shared by fraternal Czechoslovakia. The joint statement notes the importance of the transition to the development of economic links on a long-term basis. Agreement has been reached to accelerate the joint establishment of a production sharing and specialization program for the period up to 1990. Special attention will be paid to enhancing the scientific and technical standard of sectors that are of decisive significance for the economy of the two countries.

Our countries are firmly united by their common socioeconomic systems and social development goals, and by their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. During the visit there resounded from Prague with fresh force the determination of the socialist states to spare no effort for the sake of strengthening peace and deepening international detente, which retains its paramount significance despite the intrigues of imperialism and other reactionary forces. Continuing to work for the attainment of these goals is a noble aim that accords with the interests of all peoples.

The most pressing and urgent task in insuring peace, which was noted once again in the Soviet-Czechoslovak document, is the relaxation of the danger of war, the ending of the arms race, the reduction of stockpiles of weapons, the transition to real disarmament measures and, in the final analysis, progression toward general and complete disarmament. The joint statement fittingly rebuffs all those who, under various far-fetched pretexts, are trying to unleash a dangerous new twist in the arms race and to frustrate the relaxation of international tension. One of the most important foreign policy problems is deemed by both parties to be the promotion of the ongoing development of the process started by the all-European conference at Helsinki.

The unity of the socialist countries and their cooperation in the world arena, as the experience of many years shows, have played a tremendous role in strengthening the peace and security of the peoples. During the talks in Czechoslovakia, the opinion was expressed that the significance of the internationalist solidarity of the fraternal parties, of the galvanization of their actions, and of the strengthening of cohesion, is increasing under contemporary conditions. The sides are devoting great attention to the consistent taking of steps devised jointly by the Warsaw Pact member states. The visit confirmed most convincingly once again that Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship which has stood the test of time, now acts as an important factor in the strengthening of the international positions of socialism and of the cause of peace.

The communists and all the working people of our country are expressing feelings of deep satisfaction with the results of the visit which took place. The practical implementation of the accords reached during the visit is of fundamental significance. The appropriate party, soviet and economic organs are called upon to do everything necessary for the complete and prompt implementation of these accords.

The results of the new meeting of Soviet and Czechoslovak leaders at summit level have had widespread international repercussions. They are being assessed as an important contribution not only to the further development of the relations of fraternal friendship and the links between the two countries, but also to the great common cause of the entire family of socialist peoples and to the strengthening of peace on our planet.

IZVESTIYA Views Visit

LD141113Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Fraternal Cooperation is Strengthening"]

[Text] The official friendly visit to the CSSR by the Soviet party-government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is among this year's most important foreign policy events. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have totally approved the activity of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the members of the Soviet party-government delegation. The Soviet delegation's talks with Czechoslovakia's party and state leaders headed by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and the joint statement adopted as a result of these talks will raise the cooperation between the two countries to a higher level.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers regard it as fundamentally important for the appropriate party, Soviet and economic organs to do everything necessary for the complete and timely implementation of the accords reached by the Soviet and Czechoslovak sides during the visit.

...For 4 days--30 May through 2 June--socialist Czechoslovakia received with fraternally open arms its dearest and closest friends: The emissaries of the Soviet Union. The joyful smiles of the people meeting [the delegation], the sincere heartfelt words of welcome, Prague and Bratislava in festive array--all this created the vivid picture of an impressive demonstration of the unity and fraternity of our peoples.

This unity has the firmest foundation--common aims and interest: We approach every fundamental issue from common positions. The Marxist-Leninist parties of the two countries are the primary force of the comprehensive development of the cooperation and friendship between the USSR and the CSSR and the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples.

The 3 decades of people's power in Czechoslovakia have been a time of tremendous creative work which has changed the country. In his speech at the ceremonial meeting in Prague Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: "The present day for Czechoslovakia is a mighty economy which is developing in a planned fashion; it is advanced science and culture; it is a high level of people's prosperity; it is the broadest possible potential for the development of the individual and active participation by millions of citizens in the administration of state and social affairs. The transforming and leading activity of the communists' party and great and persistent labor by the working class, the peasantry and the people's intelligentsia lies behind all this."

The CSSR is a respected member of the fraternal family of socialist states. The republic is expanding and deepending its socialist economic integration with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries: This is the main line of its further national economic development. The CSSR is actively contributing to strengthening comprehensive cooperation within the Warsaw Pact framework, to defending socialism, to consolidating the socialist community and to coordinating the common, agreed foreign policy. "It is a great piece of good fortune for us Czechoslovak communists and our country's people," Comrade Gustav Husak has declared, "that we are marching shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union's communists and people in the building of a developed socialist society."

In the relations among the fraternal countries summit-level visits are appreciable landmarks on the path of further deepening and consolidating cooperation and friendship and impart powerful new impetus to them. In the talks held during this latest visit the delegations informed one another about their countries' achievements and problems and about the solution of the socioeconomic tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and the 15th CPCZ Congress. They discussed the key directions of the further development of the comprehensive relations between the two fraternal parties, states and peoples and exchanged opinions on urgent questions of the international situation and the world communist and workers movement.

In the joint statement on the further development of the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ and the USSR and the CSSR signed in Prague our countries' leaders noted with profound satisfaction that Soviet-Czechoslovak relations are an important organic part of the life of the two countries and are developing dynamically, fruitfully and in complete accordance with the 1970 friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty between the USSR and the CSSR.

The talks examined highly important questions of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. It was agreed to accelerate the joint elaboration of a long-term program for production specialization and cooperation. Particular attention will be paid to raising the scientific and technical standards of the sectors which are of decisive importance for the economy of the USSR and the CSSR.

The Soviet delegation's visit to the CSSR attracted the closest attention from the world public and was the leading topic of many commentaries by the mass media. The progressive press is unanimously noting the two countries' political unity and total mutual understanding on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism and regards the visit as an event of enduring importance. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's new calls for the arms race to be ended once and for all and for the hatchet of war to be buried deep in the earth have aroused a tremendous response in the world. The head of the Soviet delegation in Czechoslovakia once again acted as a genuine fighter for peace and friendship among all the peoples. Having passed the test of time, Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship is now an important factor in strengthening socialism's international positions and the cause of peace.

MSZMP DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL WORK

LD1507Z41Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and MSZMP a delegation of MSZMP party workers headed by L. Karakas, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Party Economy and Secretarial Work Section, was in the Soviet Union 5 through 10 June.

The delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's work experience on questions of party organs' economic and financial activity. The delegation members had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Administration of Affairs and Leningradskiy Obkom.

TASS CITES PRESS CONFERENCE GIVEN BY FRENCH PRESIDENT

LD142154Y Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris, June 14, TASS--A press-conference held by the French President Giscard d'Estaing was devoted to problems of France's home and foreign policy. The president singled out the problem of detente as the main international problem. There is no alternative to detente in the world, he said. "It is necessary to constantly develop this process." The French president recalled that there are certain elements at present, which make one think that detente is being questioned.

Noting the universal character of detente, he voiced the view that it must be extended to all parts of the globe."

Touching on Franco-Soviet relations, the French president said: Our relations with the Soviet Union preserve their very positive character assumed in recent years and we intend to do everything for developing them in this direction".

Valery Giscard d'Estaing expressed satisfaction over the proceedings at the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. Among the positive factors helping to resolve the disarmament problem, he noted the course towards detente, confirmed by the Soviet Union.

During the press conference the president tried to justify the French armed interference in Africa, particularly in Zaire, Chad and other areas, by reference to the need to "maintain stability".

The president spoke of difficulties in France's economic development and spoke of the slowing down of economic activity. He in fact admitted that unemployment will remain high in France for a long time.

CANADIAN INTERESTS MUST BE INSURED IN NEW FISHING PACT

LD141550Y Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Ottawa, June 14, TASS--A new Canadian-American fishing agreement ought to ensure the interests of Canada and Canadian fishermen, it is said in a statement issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada in connection with the unceasing "fishing war" between the two countries.

The failure of the American-Canadian talks on sea borders and fishing was inevitable, the statement says, because the American Government wanted a one-sided agreement that would look after American interests alone, would be detrimental to Canada's interests. The United States used these talks as an attempt to establish control over fishing areas historically belonging to Canada and to establish such borders within the 200-mile off-shore zone that would deprive Canada of its lawful rights.

Canadian communists say that the policy of making concessions to the Americans cannot protect the interests of Canada and its fishermen. The new agreement must ensure Canadian rights within the historically formed borders both in the Pacific and in the Atlantic oceans.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT TO USSR

LD142100Y Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Danish Foreign Minister Knud Boerge Andersen arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

BABENKO COMMENTS ON GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN USSR, DENMARK

LD150954Y Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

["For the Sake of Peace and Detente"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 15, TASS--The political commentator of TASS, Yevgeniy Babenko, writes: K.B. Andersen, the minister of foreign affairs of Denmark, arrived in the USSR on an official visit as guest of the Soviet Government.

The exchange of visits of this kind has already become a sound tradition in the good-neighbourly relations between the two states. The visit to Denmark of the Soviet foreign minister in 1976 aroused great interest in that country. The documents of the visit recorded the decision to continue holding regular political consultations between the two countries which is in full conformity with the spirit of the Helsinki accords.

The Danish Government expressed its intention to support all realistic disarmament proposals. The Danish side, as K.B. Andersen stated, is in favour of a discussion of the disarmament problem in a realistic and constructive spirit. According to the minister, it is highly important that Western policy in this sphere should not be built mainly on a negative reaction to any proposals from socialist countries.

Danish businessmen are in favour of an expansion of trade with the USSR and other socialist countries. A great deal can still be done in this sphere. But the main thing is that the tendency for the further development of commercial and economic contacts between the USSR and Denmark is steady and stable. The Inter-governmental Soviet-Danish Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation functions fruitfully. Cooperation between the two countries is favourably developing in environmental protection and in combatting pollution. A delegation of Soviet specialists recently visited Denmark for talks on cooperation, specifically, in prevention of pollution of the Baltic Sea.

Our countries are cooperating in the sphere of fishing. Last year, a relevant agreement was concluded between the Government of the USSR, on the one hand, and the Government of Denmark and the Government of the Faroe Islands, on the other.

The inauguration of a new center of the Denmark-USSR Society in the Danish capital became an outstanding event. The society, whose collective membership exceeds 300,000 does a big job in spreading the truth about the Soviet Union and its people, Soviet achievements in various fields, amidst the Danes.

Soviet people say "welcome" to the Danish guests and express their confidence that the meetings and talks during this visit will be useful for the development of Soviet-Danish relations, will help consolidating mutual confidence, greater mutual understanding and expansion of cooperation between the two countries and in the interests of our peoples, for the sake of strengthening peace and security on the European Continent.

USSR'S KUZNETSOV RECEIVES OUTGOING DANISH AMBASSADOR

LD141125Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--On 9 June in the Kremlin V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Venzel Ulrik Hammershaimb, Danish ambassador to the USSR, in connection with the latter's coming departure from the Soviet Union.

Questions of Soviet-Danish relations and certain urgent international problems were touched on during the conversation.

USSR'S ZEMSKOV RECEIVES NEW DANISH AMBASSADOR

LD141300Y Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 14, TASS--Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Igor Zemskov received the Danish Ambassador in the USSR Paul Daniel Steenberger in connection with his forthcoming presentation of credentials.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR STOCKHOLM

LD1421122Y Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Karin Soder, the Swedish foreign minister, today left Leningrad for Stockholm. She was in the USSR in connection with the visit made by King Carl XVI Gustaf. At the airport Karin Soder was seen off by Yakov Malik, Soviet deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

BREZHNEV GREETS BRITISH QUEEN ON BIRTHDAY

LD141950Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Great Britian's Queen, Elizabeth II, a telegram in which he has conveyed congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the national festival, the queen's birthday. In a telegram of reply the queen of Great Britain has expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations and the good wishes.

BREZHNEV CABLES ITALY'S LEONE; RECEIVES REPLY

LD141432Y Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 14, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a message to President of Italy Giovanni Leone. He conveyed congratulations and the best wishes to the friendly Italian people on the occasion of Italy's national day, the republic's day.

In a reply message, the president of Italy expressed gratitude for congratulations and wished well-being to the friendly Soviet people.

CONCOCTIONS ABOUT SOVIET MIDEAST STRATEGY REFUTED

LD142202Y Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 14, TASS--TASS political commentator Askold Biryukov writes: The Beirut weekly AN-NAHAR AD-DAWLI AL-'ARABI decided the other day to inform its readers about "a new Soviet strategy" in the Middle East. The authors of the article chose a very original way: They retold all sorts of concoctions about Soviet foreign policy and, to give their inventions some semblance of truthfulness, referred to "informed Arab diplomatic sources."

To listen to the authors of the article in AN-NAHAR AD-DAWLI AL-'ARABI, it turns out that the Soviet Union has its "satellites" in the Middle East and that there are also countries which "do not support the Soviet policy absolutely and entirely." For this reason the USSR has supposedly renounced its former policy in respect of "states that are regarded as its friends" and decided to make them the object "of a new firm course." The aim of this "decision," the authors of the article state without batting an eye, is to "strengthen the USSR's positions in the Arab region." The first "touchstone" of the new Soviet strategy, the authors of the article contend with a serious countenance, was Iraq. But, they further draw the conclusion, "the USSR's attempt to turn Iraq into a satellite failed. Moreover, it had a negative influence on relations between Baghdad and Moscow."

There is no reason to retell all the inventions of the weekly, including its malicious hints about measures allegedly taken by Iraq to scale down relations with the Soviet Union defined in the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the USSR. The above-quoted is sufficient to understand that the authors of the article, passing white for black, used the standard terminology of Western cold war propagandists with obviously unseemly purposes.

The Soviet Union has never and is not looking for any "satellites" in the Middle East or in any other part of the world. The USSR has and is cooperating with Arab countries, giving them aid and support with the sole aim--to help them preserve their independence in the battles against the Israeli aggressor, to hold out in the struggle against those forces that use Israel against the peoples of the Arab east.

The authors of the article needed the concoctions about the scaling down of Soviet-Iraqi relations in order to cast aspersions on the policy of the Soviet Union, which consistently upholds the just struggle of the Arab peoples, to complicate its relations with Iraq and other Arab countries--an aim for which Israel and other reactionary forces are pressing vigorously. Incidentally, such concoctions, along with reports circulated by the Western mass media about the "intention" of the Iraqi authorities to cancel the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the USSR were resolutely refuted by member of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council Na'im Haddad. He told REUTER that this is "a rude insinuation having nothing in common with reality." It remains only to decide who stands to gain from such publications. This must be absolutely clear to the people in AN-NAHAR AD-DAWLI AL-'ARABI. They should know this from the example of their own country and, in any case, from the example of the countries and peoples of the Arab east suffering gravely from the Israeli aggression and its consequences.

LEBANESE DISCUSS DUTIES OF UN FORCE, ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

Al-Huss on UN Force

LD142039Y Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 14, TASS--The Lebanese Government had a meeting today. The problem of deploying U.N. temporary forces in south Lebanon was also discussed today by the head of the Lebanese state and the chief coordinator of the U.N. peacekeeping force in the Middle East, General E. Siilasvuo, who arrived here.

After the meeting Prime Minister S. al-Huss stated that the Lebanese side flatly rejected statements and claims by so-called "representatives of the legitimate authorities" (this is how the right Christians, collaborating with the Israelis, call themselves) in the southern areas. He described such statements as "irresponsible and groundless". S. al-Huss stressed that the duty of the U.N. temporary force is to maintain law and order throughout the borderline area right up to the internationally recognized border with Israel without any exceptions whatever. Such is Lebanon's position, he said, and any other approach does not reflect the view of the central authorities.

Political Council on Withdrawal

LD142144Y Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

["Dangerous Scheme"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, June 14, TASS--The new manoeuvre of Israel, actually aimed at perpetuating its military presence in the south of the country by means of a collusion with the Lebanese rightwing forces, is being strongly condemned here.

The statement published by the central Political Council of the national-patriotic forces of the Lebanon, says that the "withdrawal" of the occupation forces, announced by Israel the day before, is, in fact, a dangerous scheme, providing for the transfer of the strategically most important strongpoints in the Lebanese territory not to the interim U.N. forces, but to the so-called "army for the defence of south Lebanon," consisting of illegally operating armed contingents of the Lebanese conservatives. The plans of the Israeli aggressors, the statement points out, provide also for the creation in the south of the country of a several kilometers wide so-called "security belt" as a "guarantee" against the penetration of Palestinians to the borders of Israel. Tel Aviv bars the U.N. forces from this zone, which actually remains under the control of the Israeli militarists.

The newspaper AN-NAHAR publishes a statement by an official spokesman of the Lebanese authorities. It says that the government and the command of the Lebanese Army demand the placing of all the Lebanese lands without exception under the control of the U.N. forces, which, in conformity with the resolution of the Security Council, bear responsibility for security in that area.

The attempts of the Israeli militarists to entrench themselves in Lebanese territory in violation of the United Nations' resolutions, cause grave concern in the political quarters of the country. Reflecting the view of the Lebanese public, Albert Mansur, member of the parliament, has declared that the U.N. interim forces should discharge their mission fully and assume control over the entire territory of southern Lebanon.

ECEVIT VISIT MAY IMPART NEW IMPETUS TO USSR-TURKEY RELATIONS

LD141455Y Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 14, TASS--"There are all grounds to hope that the coming talks of Bulent Ecevit with the Soviet leaders will give a new impetus to the development of many-faceted relations between the USSR and Turkey, will place them on a firmer basis," writes the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA commenting on the coming visit of the Turkish prime minister to the USSR.

The weekly writes that the rumours that Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit will visit the Soviet Union in the second half of June, the rumours expressing extreme concern, were being spread in the Western press long before an official report on the planned trip was issued. It seems there is nothing suprising or unnatural about the visit, for the two neighbouring countries on the Black Sea coast have long been showing care for all-round development and consolidation of their relations on a friendly and equal basis. Nevertheless, certain circles regard the coming visit as something "unpleasant" and "alarming."

What is the reason for the West's concern over Bulent Ecevit's visit to Moscow, the weekly asks. The reason, obviously, lies in the fact that voices in favour of revising Turkey's foreign policy course conducted over many years so that it should suit vital national interests and sovereign rights of the country are being made ever more insistently in Turkey of late. The weekly expresses satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Turkish economic relations.

Soviet-Turkish commercial, economic and technical cooperation shows an upward trend. The protocol on trade for 1978-1979 was signed in Ankara in April. Under this protocol, the volume of mutual trade of the two countries must be increased by almost 50 percent as compared with the previous two years. The list of goods supplied by Turkey to repay credits for construction of industrial projects that are being built in Turkey with Soviet technical assistance has been widened considerably.

Turkey's relations with other socialist countries widen and strengthen, too.

KIPRIANOU URGES CYPRUS SETTLEMENT, SOVIET PARTICIPATION

LD131145Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 9 June TASS--Speaking at a press conference here Cyprus President S. Kiprianou has called for the speediest settlement of the Cyprus problem.

The time has come, he pointed out, when it is essential to take radical steps to resolve the Cyprus crisis. Kiprianou stressed that complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island should be the main condition for a settlement in accordance with UN decisions.

The Cyprus president noted that all talks must be held directly under the UN aegis. In this connection he advocated the convening of a special international conference within the UN framework to hold talks between all sides involved about Cyprus' future. Kiprianou confirmed his government's adherence to the idea of broad participation of the Soviet Union, as member of the UN Security Council, in any talks on Cyprus.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. REVIVAL OF 'VIETNAM STRATEGY' IN AFRICA EXPLORED

LD150731Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Maj Yu. Gavrilov article: "New Vietnam in Africa?"]

[Text] "The deepening of U.S. interference in the quagmire of Zaire is a very dubious policy....Our experience in interferring in events that had such a nuance of uncertainty has been saddening, the prime example of course being Vietnam." This warning was in the pages of the Washington POST as long ago as last year. U.S. interference in the affairs of this African country has now begun to assume a scale that reminds the U.S. press and the mass news organs of other countries the Pentagon's ignominious Vietnam adventure.

The transatlantic "coordinators" of the NATO aggression in Zaire have hastened to give the go-ahead to the next phase of intervention. U.S. servicemen are taking a direct part in it along with French Legionnaires and Belgian paratroopers.

The U.S. "airlift" to Zaire is being extended. Giant C-141 and Lockheed C-5 military transport aircraft of the U.S. Air Force, based at airbases in the United States, are already casting a sinister shadow over African airfields. Military freight--ammunition, weapons and eqjipment--and also new reinforcements for Zairian troops, including military subunits from Morocco, Senegal, Gabon, Togo and the Ivory Coast, are being brought into Zaire continuously. Cairo, the newspapers report, has also sent weapons and Egyptian instructors to train Zairian soldiers.

The airport in Dakar, the Senegal capital, is being utilized particularly actively as a transshipment base in the intervention, news agencies point out. It is through this airport that 1,500 Moroccan soldiers and approximately 700 U.S., French and West German servicemen have been transferred to Zaire within a few days.

The press says more than 600 U.S. pilots and representatives of ground services are participating in the immediate operation to move foreign troops and weapons to Zaire. It is pointed out that, in addition to pilots, mechanics and other U.S. Air Force specialists, several subunits of U.S. ground forces have also been transferred to Zaire and other countries. Washington, the London newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes, is spending millions of dollars, providing people and equipment to set up a "new peace-keeping force" (read: intervention force--Yu. G) in Zaire, which includes at least 250 U.S. servicemen. The French newspaper LE FIGARO unabiguously points out that these days "the situation at the Lubumbashi airport (the Shaba provincial center--Yu. G) resembles that which prevailed at certain Vietnamese airfields a few years ago."

Observers link the hurried transfer of African military contingents to Zaire, along with U.S. and other NATO military "specialists," with the recent Paris conference of representatives of the United States, France, Britain, the FRG and Belgium, which touched on questions of setting up a so-called "inter-African force:--a kind of expeditionary corps under U.S. and NATO command to protect imperialist interests in Africa. According to the plans of the NATO strategists this "inter-African force" must not only fulfill the will of its bosses but also serve as a convenient screen for their own brigandage.

Africa's progressive forces have perceived this maneuver and resolutely condemned it. As President J. Nyerere of Tanzania emphasized when speaking recently in Dar es Salaam, the so-called "inter-African force" being set up on the initiative of the Western powers must be regarded as the tool of neocolonialism. It is perfectly clear that those who are promoting this venture and initiating its establishment, as Nyerere pointed out, are interested not in Africa's freedom but in dominating Africa with the help of their "fifth column." Such tactics, observers point out, clearly resemble an African variant of Washington's doctrine during the "Vietnam era"--to "fight Asians with Asians."

Analyzing the work of the Paris conference and its aim--to "rescue" Mobutu's regime in Zaire--certain observers draw an analogy with the steps taken by Washington in the past to "rescue" the South Vietnamese puppets. The Washington POST writes: "The vaguely formulated communique on the results of the meeting of five Western countries on Zaire conceals agreement (among the participants) once again to take up the 'white man's burden' in this disintegrating central African country." The NATO countries' arguments saying President Mobutu "has no alternative," the newspaper points out, have a "clearly neocolonialist" ring and are frighteningly similar to the slogan "Sink or swim with Ngo Dinh Diem," which resulted in extensive U.S. interference in Vietnam at the beginning of the sixties."

Officials in the United States are now endeavoring, it is true, to minimize the level of U.S. participation in the intervention in Zaire by wrapping it in the diffuse formula of "logistical support" [tylovoye obespecheniy] and passing this off as an auxiliary action. But the verbal pills intended to soothe are having little effect. The U.S. press writes about the actual current "widening of the U.S. role" in the NATO intervention in Africa. There are people in Washington who advocate increased direct U.S. interference in Africa, campaigning for removal of restrictions imposed by Congress after the war in Vietnam on the President's powers to implement U.S. military interference in the affairs of other countries.

This stand causes legitimate alarm among many Americans.

The Vietnam adventure, which is now being recalled increasingly frequently in the United States in connection with events in Zaire, has provided sad testimony to the fact that the gulf is not so great between broadening imperialist military interference in the affairs of other countries and the subsequent escalation of aggression. Precisely this is now being pointed out by sober-minded people in the United States. As the Washington POST wrote not so long ago, "the majority of Americans polled, 76 to 13, agreed that 'as soon as we start we see that we will be as deeply embroiled there as in Vietnam.'" There too, incidentally, everything grew out of small beginnings: first, deliveries of weapons to South Vietnamese puppets, then the sending of "advisers" and "military specialists" and air support, and then... the Pentagon "hawks" were stuck in the quagmire of the Vietnam war. The result is well known. A report by U.S. military commentator G. Wilson is significant in this connection. According to him, even people such as Adm E. Zumwalt, former chief of naval operations, and Gen W. Westmoreland, former chief of staff of the U.S. Army, who in the past commanded the troops of the U.S. interventionists in Indochina, have spoken out against direct U.S. military interference in Africa, warning that it threatens to become a "second Vietnam."

U.S. policy in Zaire, as is known, does not meet with the unquestioning and open approval of all Washington's NATO allies. It is all the more remarkable that it has met with the approval of the Peking leadership. It is reported that dozens of tons of secret Chinese goods have been delivered to Zaire.

The progressive world public regards the neocolonialist action of the United States and its allies in Zaire as a conspiracy threatening the peoples of the continent. It is not by accident that NATO "specialists" in Zaire are now saying that the U.S. and NATO weapons and equipment are sufficient "to wage several wars simultaneously." Some people evidently believe that the "Zaire precedent" will serve as a "model" in accordance with which the United States, together with its allies, will be a[illegible] in the future to insure preservation of imperialist interests at any point in Africa.

But is it possible to forget the lessons of history? Since World War II the United States, according to estimates by the Brookings Institute, has used its armed forces or threatened to use them in overt and covert conflicts in the world 215 times. And what has been the result? "Almost everywhere that our actions have been of a military nature," an eminent U.S. diplomat admitted in an interview in the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT literally a few days ago, "we have achieved limited results, and almost everywhere that we have acted secretly we have suffered total failure and frequently our actions have harmed our own interests."

The U.S. scientist R. Barnett writes in the New York TIMES: "Repetition of the strategy of the Sixties, when we have already almost entered the Eighties, is a very dangerous game." It is impossible not to agree with this.

FRG FIRM PLANS ROCKET LAUNCHINGS IN ZAIRE, PAPER SAYS

LD141100Y Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 14, TASS--The Tanzanian newspaper MFANYA KAZI condemned the activity of the West German firm "Orbital Transport und Raketen" (Otrag) that set up a missile range in Zaire. The newspaper writes that a high-yield missile was recently launched from this range. The president of the firm's board, L. Kaiser, said that tests will be continued and that more launchings are planned for August and September of the current year.

MFANYA KAZI stresses that development of missile weapons in Africa's heartland constitutes, above all, a threat to countries that are Zaire's neighbours--Tanzania, Zambia, Angola--and other countries. The Kinshasa government gave to the Otrag firm the exclusive right to use 100 thousand square kilometers of the territory in Shaba Province for development of new types of missiles, the newspaper writes. The firm is exempt from taxes and its personnel enjoys a diplomatic status. Besides that, Otrag can evict native people from the territory assigned for the range if it deems this necessary. The newspaper stresses that many West German specialists working in Otrag participated directly in the past in creating "V" missiles in secret laboratories of Nazi Germany in Peenemuende. The firm's chiefs are closely linked with specialists of the rocketry industry of the United States and other Western countries and cooperate with them in the development of new types of armaments. It is also known that Otrag has contacts with the military circles of the racist regimes of southern Africa. The activity of the West German firm Otrag in the territory of Zaire threatens the entire African continent, MFANYA KAZI writes in conclusion.

SOMALI PRESIDENT TO DISCUSS ARMS DELIVERIES IN U.S.

LD142309Y Moscow TASS in English 2158 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 14, TASS--It has been learned in the U.N. circles that the Somali President Siad Barre plans to visit Washington shortly. He will have talks on further deliveries of American arms to Mogadiscio. It was recently officially announced that the U.S. Government decided to send a military mission to Somalia to directly handle the deliveries of large batches of American weapons.

During the aggression unleashed by Somalia against Ethiopia, American weapons were brought in a wide flow to Somalia through the mediation of a number of reactionary regimes in the Middle and Near East. According to foreign news agencies, other NATO countries too, as well as China, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, continue to send weapons to Somalia.

Reports from U.N. circles indicate that the script of the U.S.-Somali military deal has already been prepared. In particular, a public speech is planned saying that the weapons sent by Washington to Somalia allegedly serves the purposes of "self-defence"; actually, it is intended for new acts of aggression against Somalia's neighbours.

Nairobi, June 14, TASS--The intent of the United States to deliver big batches of weapons to Somalia rouses justified alarm in the Republic of Kenya, whose territory has repeatedly been the target of armed provocations by the Somali Army, Kenyan Foreign Minister M. Wayaki said in a speech that the Kenyan Government will regard arms deliveries to Somalia as a hostile act against Kenya. Our country, he noted, is seriously alarmed over the situation in the area of the Horn of Africa and follows with great concern such actions that may worsen it still.

MENGISTU: REACTIONARIES CONSIDERING INDEPENDENT ERITREA

LD142318Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] All the central Ethiopian papers are carrying wide coverage and comment on the press conference in Addis Ababa by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of Ethiopia. Our correspondent, Vadim Lobachenko, reports from the Ethiopian capital:

In his speech, Mengistu Haile Mariam noted over and over again that the numerous efforts made by the Ethiopian revolutionary authorities for a peaceful settlement of the Eritrean problem had met with a negative response from the Eritrean separatists. This is to be explained primarily by the fact that the ruling circles of the Eritrean separatists are acting with the direct support of and on instructions from Arab and world reaction; they are now staking all on stepping up the armed conflict in Eritrea in order to separate this province from Ethiopia. Mengistu Haile Mariam noted that reactionary imperialists forces, following the routing of outside aggression in the east and south of Ethiopia, have sharply stepped up their direct support of separatist elements in Eritrea. Plans are now openly being considered for direct intervention in Eritrea by reactionary Arab regimes after the separatists proclaim an independent Eritrea and establish a puppet government.

Haile Mengistu Mariam stressed at the same time that Somali ruling circles, despite the recent routing of their aggression against Ethiopia, have not given up their expansionist anti-Ethiopian policies.

They are pursuing a subversive campaign against Ethiopia, with active military aid from the United States. In this connection, Mengistu Haile Mariam noted, the question could arise of a definitive and irrevocable breaking-off of relations with the United States.

At the same time Mengistu Haile Mariam put a high assessment on the material and moral aid given to revolutionary Ethiopia by the socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union.

Flight From Separatists' Terror

LD1414O1Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 8 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[NOVOSTI special correspondent A. Zhigunov article: "The Eritrean Separatists"]

[Text] Addis Ababa--Numerous posters and slogans on the streets of Addis Ababa call for vigilance and for defense of the country's territorial integrity. The enemies of the revolution, after an unsuccessful attempt to deal with it through the Somali expansionists, are trying to make use of the fact that Ethiopia is populated by about 80 nationalities and has inherited a serious legacy of national problems from the days of the monarchy.

The most important of these problems is the so-called Eritrean question. In order to resolve it 2 years ago the Ethiopian Government put forward a special program providing for granting Eritrea regional autonomy. In accordance with this program Eritrea has the right to determine its political, economic and public life and to elect its own representatives to administrative organs.

However, the leaders of separatist groupings rejected the revolutionary government's proposals and are trying to sever Eritrea from Ethiopia. In this connection they state that Eritrea was never part of the Ethiopian state. This version is for people who do not know the country's history.

However, the facts show that right up to the second half of the 16th century, when it became part of the Ottoman Empire--it was subsequently occupied by Italy--Eritrea was always part of Ethiopia. After the defeat of the Italian troops in eastern Africa in 1941 and until 1952, Eritrea was ruled by a British provisional military administration. In September 1952, in accordance with a UN resolution, this territory was reunited with Ethiopia. However, the imperial regime which was then in power conducted in Eritrea, as throughout Ethiopia, a policy of amharization and oppression of national minorities. It is therefore not surprising that the population of the area rose to struggle for their rights.

Originally this struggle was objectively combined with the struggle of all Ethiopian people against the feudal landowning system, tyranny and oppression. But now the separatist movement is undermining the gains of the revolution and hindering the creation of a peaceful atmosphere in Eritrea and, in the last analysis, is striking at the unity of the whole state.

Trying to justify their actions, the separatists assert that the population of Eritrea makes up a separate nation. In fact at least eight different nationalities, which also inhabit other parts of Ethiopia, live in the province. The heads of the separatist movement preach that the population of Eritrea is part of the Arab Muslim world. This is playing right into the hands of Arab reaction, which is trying to weaken the Ethiopian revolution by means of a breakaway by Eritrea.

It is characteristic that formerly the Eritrean problem attracted little attention in the Western press. This was because, as the British OBSERVER newspaper puts it, a "man of the West--Haile Selassie" was in power in Addis Ababa. Now that the revolutionary process is deepening in Ethiopia and has touched Eritra too, international imperialism supports the separatists' activity in every way. In this it is following its own selfish aims: to dismember Ethiopia, cut the country off from the Red Sea, and weaken and stifle the Ethiopian revolution.

Western politicians, who are so fond of holding forth on human rights, are not disturbed by the suffering of the Eritrean population. In the years of conflict tens of thousands of people have been killed here. Approximately 100,000 people have fled from the separatists' terror to neighboring countries. In Eritrea, as (Fikru Volde Tynsae), main administrator of the province, stated the other day, the population is starving, plans and factories are without work, many bridges have been blown up and power transmission lines have been cut.

The actions of the leaders of the separatist groupings who rejected the Ethiopian Government's peace proposals set out in the program on Eritrea are contrary to the basic interests of the nationalities inhabiting the province. It is no accident that an increasing number of those who live in the province are breaking with the separatists and coming out in support of the Ethiopian Government's program. More and more people here are becoming aware that, in the event of separation from progressive Ethiopia, Eritrea, which is weak and backward in every respect, will be enslaved by the forces of imperialism and Arab reaction, forces which dream of a time when it will be possible to begin exploiting its natural and human resources. The realization of the aspirations of the population of Eritrea is only possible if Ethiopia is united.

FURTHER REPORT ON MILITARY BUILDUP IN CAPRIVI STRIP

LD141505Y Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Lusaka, June 14, TASS--The South African racist regime is preparing a new aggression against independent Zambia and is concentrating its troops for the purpose close to the Zambian border, in the north of Namibia it is illegally occupying. This was said here by Zambian Foreign Minister Siteke Mwale.

There is information that medium-range missiles capable of hitting targets in the territory of countries lying close to Zambia are being developed in the Republic of South Africa. U.S.-West German corporations took part in developing these missiles. They received in return the right to develop uranium mines in Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the Pretoria racist regime.

SOUTH ASIA

SOVIET CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS AFGHAN PRIME MINISTER

LD142120Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Apparent text of Soviet television and radio special correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov's recorded interview with Nur Mohammed Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in Kabul, date not given--Taraki's answers in vernacular fading into Russian translation]

[Text] [Question] Over month has elapsed now since the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was proclaimed as the result of a national-democratic revolution. What measures have already been adopted in the social field and what main measures are being devised at present? If you please [words indistinct]

[Answer] Since the April revolution a very brief period has elapsed. Therefore it would be premature to speak about major achievements in the social sphere; but even over the past month the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has adopted a number of important measures to improve the position of the working people and to raise their living standard.

In particular I would like to cite the following example: The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has decided to improve the supplies of foodstuffs and other prime necessities, above all for workers and other working people. These measures have caused deep satisfaction among the broad strata of the population. Our people have already sensed that a genuine people's revolution has taken place in Afghanistan.

[Question] At one of your press conferences you stated that Afghanistan is actively struggling for peace and for neighborliness between states and is pursuing a policy of nonalinement in the international arena. What specifically do you see as the main aims of this policy?

[Answer] We will continue the policy of neighborly relations with all bordering states. This neighborliness is based on continuity of our policy of nonalignment and on the principle of noninterference in each other's affairs. We will welcome economic aid for Afghanistan from other states of the world, aid which is not tied to any sort of conditions.

[Question] Thank you. And the last question: I would like to find out your view on the state of and outlook for Afghan-Soviet relations.

[Answer] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has very good relations with the USSR which are developing in various fields. The Soviet state was the first to recognize Afghanistan's independence in 1919. We are also grateful that the USSR was also the first to officially recognize the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has expressed the wish to give assistance in the implementation of our projects for economic development.

We are confident of the firm nature of our relations, since the cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is based on the principles of noninterference in each other's affairs and respect for sovereignty. We appraise highly the policy of the world's first socialist state, which is the homeland of the Great October Revolution.

We hope that our relations will continue in the future to develop and strengthen and that the border between our countries, which has always been a border of peace, will become a border of fraternal friendship, too.

We are convinced that the USSR manifests the same sentiments toward the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its people.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1827 GMT on 14 June adds the following to the above report: "We express the wish that all countries neighbouring with Afghanistan, as well as all the states of the world, should not merely recognise us officially, but would not carry out a hostile policy in regard to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and should not interfere in our internal affairs. This is a guarantee of our friendship with neighbours and other states of the world," Nur Mohammad Taraki said.]

FORMER AFGHAN DYNASTY MEMBERS DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP

LD141542Y Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 14, TASS--The Revolutionary Council held a session chaired by the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki. The Council adopted a decree on the coat of arms and the national flag of the country and on the appointment of 13 new members to the council.

The session adopted also a decree under which 23 members of the former ruling Nadir Dynasty have been denied Afghani citizenship for their anti-people and counter-revolutionary activities.

INDIA SAYS U.S. EQUIPMENT SOLD TO PRC HAS MILITARY USE

LD141557Y Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, June 14, TASS--Reports on the decision of the U.S. Government to give China sophisticated equipment to carry out "geological studies" was met with concern in Indian Government circles. As reported by the Indian press, this equipment is placed on board planes and, based on the use of infrared rays, can be employed for military purposes. It is noted here that the decision to supply such equipment was adopted in Washington immediately after the visit to China by the Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brezezinski and affects India's interests because this equipment could be used for intelligence purposes on the Indian-Chinese border.

LATYSHEV PANS KEICHI ITO'S COMMENTS ON USSR HOSTILITY

LD141409Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[I. Latyshev report: "Malicious Revelations"]

[Text] Tokyo--Following the Pentagon's example, Japanese military circles are displaying tireless interest in increasing budget appropriations for military expenditure. This is prompting them to blow up the myths about the existence of some "military threat to Japan." In their behind-the-scenes discussions with the country's statesmen and politicians they are constantly exaggerating the absurd allegation that this threat comes from Japan's closest neighbor--the Soviet Union. On the basis of this version a far larger number of subunits of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces is concentrated in the northern part of Japan than in any other part of the country. Suffice it to say that 4 of the 12 "self-defense" divisions are billeted on the island of Hokkaido alone. Nonetheless in their official statements the Japanese generals and leaders of the National Defense Agency had hitherto avoided openly acknowledging that it is precisely the Soviet Union and no other country which they regard as Japan's potential military opponent.

But Keichi Ito, chief of the National Defense Agency Defense Department, has violated this practice. Answering a request from an opposition deputy in the House of Representatives in the Diet, Ito stated without beating about the bush that "the main emphasis in the development of Japan's military might is made with a view to the Soviet Union." The spokesman of the Japanese National Defense Agency thereby dotted the "I's" by officially informing the parliamentary deputies and the public for the first time that the military doctrine of the leaders of the Japanese armed forces proceeds from the premise that the Soviet Union is Japan's main potential enemy. Consequently the combat training of the Self-Defense Forces is conducted with a view to a military clash with the Soviet Armed Forces.

The statement made by Ito in the Diet is a deliberately hostile one which can only provoke complications in Japanese-Soviet relations. Suffice it to say that it in no way accords with former repeated statements by representatives of the Japanese Government concerning its desire to reinforce neighborliness and businesslike relations with our country. Ito's statement is in flagrant contradiction with the spirit and letter of the joint Japanese-Soviet documents with which everyone is acquainted and which were in the past backed up by the signatures of statesmen of the two countries.

Does all this signify the Japanese Government's rejection of its former course? If it does not, then by what right are Japanese military circles embarking on the path of open preparation for a military confrontation with the Soviet Union--a path which has nothing in common either with Japan's national interests or with the cause of peace in the Far East? These are the alarmed questions to which yesterday's debates in Diet are giving.

STUDENTS AT SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY REVOLT

SK150140Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 14 Jun 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A radio announcer has reported the courageous uprising of the South Korean youth against the Pak Chong-hui dictatorial regime.

On 12 Jun, several thousand students of the Seoul national university staged a demonstration demanding abolition of the current constitution which guarantees unlimited political power to Pak Chong-hui, democratization of society and the campuses and release of political prisoners.

Several hundred police rushed at the peaceful demonstrators and violently fired teargas. The authorities broke up the demonstration after 2 hours, arresting many demonstrators. This is the second uprising in a month by the youth against the Pak Chong-hui regime. Commentators applauded the Seoul national university students for their courageous movement against the atrocious oppression and terrorism.

In fact, the emergency law that has been in effect in South Korea for more than 3 years contains provisions to detain persons suspected of any kind of crime. One who criticizes the Seoul regime, even to the slightest degree, may be controlled by sentencing up to 15 years imprisonment, and a South Korean comrade may have to serve a life in prison even without court action. The emergency law stipulates that political authorities may continue the detention of a convict even after the expiration of a prison term if he is regarded as dangerous to security. For example, student So Chun-sik is still imprisoned in Taejon, although his prison term expired on 27 May.

The progressive South Korean comrades are waging a continuous struggle, despite severe suppression by the Seoul regime, for abolition of the anti-popular law established in 1972 and the emergency law which supports the dictator Pak Chong-hui's attempt to remain in power for life.

They are also struggling for human rights, freedom of speech and the press and for democratization of society.

JAPANESE AIR FORCE PILOTS TO BE TRAINED IN U.S.

LD130952Y Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 13, TASS--Pilots of the Japanese Air Force will undergo training in the United States jointly with pilots of the U.S. Air Force, says a spokesman for Japan's Defence Agency. Japanese pilots will be trained at [as received] F-4 fighter bombers and other planes. Japan's Defence Agency explains the "need" for sending Japanese airmen to the United States to undergo training by the lack in Japan of "operational scope" for large-scale Air Force exercises.

CASTRO, U.S. CONGRESSMEN REFUTE CLAIMS OF CUBA IN AFRICA

LD141900Y Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

["Exposure of a Political Lie"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, June 14, TASS--The attempts of Washington to accuse socialist Cuba groundlessly of "interference" in the internal affairs of the African countries are suffering a fiasco. These claims have been qualified as an "outright, absolute lie" by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic. He made this statement in an interview to a group of American pressmen. Its summary was published today in the newspapers Washington POST and New York TIMES. The Cuban leader stressed that the rude U.S. accusations were insulting, that they undermined the possibilities of achieving progress in Cuban-American relations at the time when a more realistic U.S. approach to this question began to take shape.

Fidel Castro expressed the supposition that James Carter was misled about Cuba's policy in Africa. However, he is able to learn the truth. The Cuban leader said that the tough course, the policy of threats and pressure, pursued by the United States, was a "grave, tremendous, irresponsible blunder." "This policy already has a proper name. It is the policy of Brzezinski." Accusations against Cuba, Fidel Castro said, are a "lie, which was fabricated in Brzezinski's office."

A White House spokesman was asked why President James Carter did not take into account during his press conference in Chicago, where he attacked the Cuban policy in Africa, the available information on Cuba's uninvolvement in the Zaire events. The spokesman replied that the President did not deem compelled to this.

American Congressmen Stephen Solarz and Anthony Charles Beilenson have returned from a trip to Cuba, where they had a meeting with Fidel Castro. Addressing a press conference in Washington, they stated that proceeding from the information they were given and the lengthy conversations they had with Fidel Castro, they now "doubted the accusations" advanced by the United States against Cuba. The U.S. administration did not back these accusations by any evidence, they noted.

Solarz and Beilenson stressed that they did not see any reasons for fanning up a "hysterical campaign" against the presence of Cuban advisers in Africa. They were invited there by the governments of sovereign states--victims of aggression, the congressmen pointed out. The members of the House of Representatives noted also that by raising a hullabaloo around this question the U.S. Government gives reason to accuse it of double-play and hypocrisy, since it keeps mum about the presence in Africa of numerous contingents of Western states.

VENEZUELA DENIES RUMORED RUPTURE OF TIES WITH USSR

LD151145Y Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 15 GMT 78 LD

[Text] Caracas, June 15, TASS--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, speaking in a TASS interview, resolutely denied the newspaper MUNDO's report that two months ago Venezuelan diplomatic mail was allegedly opened by Soviet organs in Moscow and that now the Venezuelan Government is considering the question of severing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The foreign minister said that MUNDO's report is unfounded and is a lie. Our diplomatic mail, he said, has never been opened and the Venezuelan Government did not even remotely consider a rupture of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Our relations with the Soviet Union are absolutely normal and are developing on the basis of the principles of broad cooperation, non-interference and mutual respect, Simon Alberto Consalvi said.

KUZNETSOV LEAVES DONETSKAYA OBLAST FOR MOSCOW

LD141758Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 14 June 78 LD

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Donetsk for Moscow today after taking part in festivities devoted to presenting the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to the city of Makeyevka. During his stay in Donetskaya Oblast Comrade Kuznetsov visited the Sotsialisticheskiy Donbass coal mine, the October and Petrovskiy kolkhozes and had a meeting in Zhdanov with workers of the Ordzhonikidze Azovstal plant.

PRAVDA ON USSR FAMILY OF PEOPLES, NATIONAL INTROVERSION

LD150801Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "In a United Family"]

[Text] The peoples of our country are living and working as a friendly family according to their new Constitution, which expresses their unified aspirations and will. The Constitution has become a noteworthy stage in the history of Soviet society and in the further development and rapprochement of all socialist nations.

Following on the USSR fundamental law, the new constitutions of union and autonomous republics, elaborated in full accordance with its ideas and principles and reflecting the particular features of each republic, have now come into force. With the ratification of these important political documents the great work is completed on the constitutional enshrinement of the public and state life of the society of mature socialism and on creating the basis for the entire legislative system of our multinational state of the whole people. The adoption of the republican constitutions is an outstanding event marking the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy and one more manifestation of Soviet people's profound internationalism.

The joint struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress [illegible] the creative plans put forward by the party are rallying the peoples of the USSR [illegible] and more. Their fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance is a tremendous force which accelerates the country's socioeconomic and spiritual progress. The selfless efforts of all nations and nationalities merge in a single stream of living creativity. They are embodied in the many achievements of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The fulfillment of all-union programs that aim to transform extensive regions helps to further strengthen the economic base of the peoples' international unity. Soviet culture, which is socialist in its content and diverse in its national forms, is flourishing more and more brilliantly and becoming richer and richer.

These remarkable achievements arouse a feeling of all-national Soviet pride among our country's working people. They are rightly proud that the labor and talent of all Soviet people have been invested in the development of the material and spiritual forces of each republic, as well as of the union as a whole. The common interests and aims of all the country's nations and nationalities, their sociopolitical and ideological unity are an organic feature of our socialist way of life.

Historical experience, legislatively enshrined in the USSR Constitution and the republican constitutions, reveals in all its greatness the significance of the Leninist friendship of peoples as an invaluable gain of socialism, a mighty source of our strength and progressive movement toward the communist tomorrow.

Summing up the results of work in preparing and adopting the constitutions of union republics, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "The rapid development of the economy and culture of all our republics, of all our socialist nations and nationalities, the very breath of life, one may say, lead every Soviet nation to a simple conclusion: The guarantee of its further prosperity lies in fraternal cooperation between all Soviet people, the mutual enrichment of their national cultures and the successful resolution of the nationwide, state problems of the entire great Soviet land. Herein lies the basis of the indestructible unity of the Soviet people as a new historical community of people.

The law-governed process of all-round development and rapprochement between nations permeates all spheres of life and all levels of our society. This means the more harmonious unification and reciprocal influence of the moral and spiritual values of the peoples of the USSR, and the birth and development of all-Soviet traditions and features of people's world outlook, character and conduct. At the same time it is a process of steadily overcoming and eradicating vestiges that contradict the very internationalist nature of the socialist system.

Our party proceeds from the assumption that the development of national relations will involve new problems at the stage of mature socialism. It constantly keeps these problems at the stage of mature socialism. It constantly keeps these problems in view, resolving them in the interests of the entire country and of every republic and nation individually. The decisions of the 25th congress and CPSU Central Committee resolutions which develop and concretize the principles of the Leninist nationalities policy are permeated with deep respect for the national peculiarities of peoples. Without permitting these peculiarities to be either ignored or inflated, the party comes out decisively as the great Lenin taught, "against petty national narrow-mindedness, introversion and isolation," against national egoism and conceit, which sometimes appear in parochial tendencies, attempts to glorify a patriarchal attitude and a nonclass approach to the evaluation of historic events.

The elimination of any manifestations of nationalist prejudices is in accordance with the interest of all the country's nations and nationalities and with the fundamental principles of the USSR Constitution. By enshrining the quality of rights of citizens of different races and nationalities it indicates that any direct or indirect limitation of rights, the establishment of direct or indirect advantages for citizens according to racial or national criteria, as well as any preaching of racial or national exclusivity, hostility or disdain, are punishable by law.

The interests of communist building and forming the new person demand a further raising of the ideological level of the international education of the working people. The party organizations of the republics have accumulated a rich experience of such education and of strengthening the internationalist awareness of the masses. They do much for the development in all Soviet people of the feeling of a single family, the noble desire to cherish the friendship of peoples as the apple of their eye. Tremendous significance is attached to the all-round propagandization and study of the USSR fundamental law and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics, and the profound interpretation of the constitutional duty of every Soviet citizen--"to respect the national dignity of other citizens and to strengthen friendship between the nations and nationalities of the multinational Soviet state."

Soviet people, educated in a spirit of Marxism-Leninism by the Communist Party, are ardent patriots and convinced internationalists. They are strong in their unity, which is based on complete trust, equality and comradely cooperation between all socialist nations. The indestructible friendship of peoples is a reliable guarantee of their prosperity and happiness and of the might and prosperity of our multinational motherland.

ABKHAZSKAYA ASSR SUPREME SOVIET ADOPTS NEW CONSTITUTION

LD141433Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Sukhumi, 6 June GRUZINFORM correspondent--An extraordinary ninth session of the Abkhazdkaya ASSR Supreme Soviet has been held. The session was opened by Comrade G.A. Dzidzariya, chairman of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet.

V.V. Adleyba, first secretary of Abkhazskiy Georgian CP Obkom and chairman of the Constitutional Commission, delivered a report on the Abkhazskaya ASSR draft constitution and the results of its nationwide discussion.

Deputies I.G. Papaskiri, Sh. E. Shartava, T.G. Fedorova, I.A. Kesyan, Z.Kh. Avidzba, G.N. Kholidi, M.P. Akhiba, P.Kh. Bartsits, B.D. Gulua, N.A. Khvartskiya and R.V. Sichinava took part in the debates.

The session stressed that the draft of the new Abkhazskaya ASSR Constitution reflects the present level of social relationships and development of the economy anc culture of the ASSR and its fitting place in the constellation of fraternal republics of the Soviet state.

The draft of the fundamental law of the Abkhazskaya ASSR is a practical embodiment of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress aimed at improving socialist statehood and developing Soviet democracy.

It was stressed that at all stages of the preparatory work the members of the Constitutional Commission were guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and October (1977) plenums, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reports and his speeches at the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by the USSR Constitution. Comprehensive use was also made of the experience of the work of the Constitutional Commission headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The rich experience of organizing this work was taken into account in preparing the Constitution of the Georgian SSR.

During broad discussion of the draft of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Constitution the working people of the multinational autonomous republic submitted many proposals and amendments to individual articles of the fundamental law. The broad discussion of the draft of the ASSR's Constitution, which took place in the labor collectives and at citizens' homes, attests to the increased political awareness of the working people and all inhabitants of the towns and villages of Soviet Abkhazia and their devotion to the cause of building communism and the ideas of the great Lenin.

Those taking part in the session stated the draft of the ASSR's new Constitution fully and profoundly reflects the enormous successes achieved in Abkhazia during the years of Soviet power in developing the national economy, science and culture.

In their speeches those taking part in the session unanimously supported the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and warmly approved the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally aimed at strengthening the cause of peace.

The Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the Constitution (fundamental law) of the Abkhazskaya ASSR. The session unanimously adopted the declaration of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet "On the Adoption and Proclamation of the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Abkhazskaya ASSR."

The Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet adopted the law on the procedure for bringing the Abkhazskaya ASSR Constitution (fundamental law) into operation.

Shevardnadze Addresses Abkhaz Rally

LD1415[illegible]Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jun 78 pp 1-2 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Under the Invincible Leninist Banner of the Friendship of the Peoples: Rally of Abkhazia's Working People"]

[Excerpts] Sukhumi, 6 June--Lenin Square, the main square of the capital of Abkhazia, is in festive array. It has become a good tradition to celebrate every important event in the republic's life here, and today Abkhazia's working people--representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the labor intelligentsia and people of various nationalities--have assembled for a ceremonial rally devoted to the adoption of the new Abkhazskaya ASSR Constitution, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for the Further Development of the Economy and Culture of Abkhazskaya ASSR" and the resolution of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

The following mounted the central rostrum: Comrades A.N. Inauri, G.V. Kolbin, D.I. Patiashvili, E.A. Shevardnadze and S.Ye. Khabeishvili; Comrade V. Ye. Brovikov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; Comrade A.S. Sennikov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector; Comrade V.V. Vasilyev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector; members and candidate members of Abkhazskiy Obkom Bureau; members of the autonomous republic's government; party and soviet workers; deputies of the USSR, Georgian SSR and Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviets; heroes of the Soviet Union and heroes of socialist labor; party, labor and Great Patriotic War veterans; leading production workers, and scientific and cultural figures.

Opening the meeting, B.V. Adleyba, first secretary of Abkhazskiy Obkom, said:

It is significant that a historic document--the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the further blossoming of Abkhazia's economy and culture--has been adopted at the time when the draft of the new Abkhazskaya ASSR Constitution, which was unanimously approved today at an extraordinary session of the Autonomous Republic's Supreme Soviet, was being discussed in the towns and villages of the republic. Our gratitude to the party and government for their concern for Abkhazia's development is boundless and our determination to respond to this concern with new labor achievements is limitless. Our new Constitution is already in force and is inspiring every honest working person to new successes.

E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, took the rostrum. After congratulating Abkhazia's working people on the adoption of the new consitution, Comrade Shevardnadze presented, to applause from the rally participants, representatives of labor collectives with the Challenge Red Banner of the Georgian CP Central Committee, Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, Georgian Trade Union Council and Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, which was awareded to the working people of Atkhazskaya ASSR for their high indicators in jubilee year.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze went on to say:

Dear comrades and friends: In Soviet Abkhazia today is a great holiday devoted to a significant event--the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for the Further Development of Abkhazskaya ASSR's Economy and Culture" at the request of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Abkhazskiy Obkom.

This important party document is one more testimony to the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU.

On behalf of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers allow me to congratulate all the working people and all the citizens of Soviet Abkhazia on this important event and to wish them new successes in communist building.

Comrade B.V. Adleyba, first secretary of Abkhazskiy Obkom, has talked in detail here about the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the Abkhazskaya ASSR and the tasks for its implementation.

I would like to dwell on just a few general aspects of the resolution. In the republic's political life this document primarily means the further strengthening of the Leninist friendship of the peoples and the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, the strengthening of working people's monolithic cohesion around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and the further development of socialist democracy and socialist discipline. From the economic viewpoint the resolution primarily means acceleration of the development rate of the national economy of the autonomous republic and all Georgia, and it creates favorable conditions for raising production quality and efficiency in industry, agriculture and construction, for expanding the services sphere, for improving resort facilities and so forth.

From the social viewpoint the resolution creates the conditions for a considerable upsurge of the material prosperity and cultural standards of Abkhzia's working people and for fuller employment of the local manpower resources.

This wise party resolution will certainly exert a favorable influence on all spheres of our life.

Dear comrades, our holiday is also significant because the Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet session, which adopted the Autonomous Republic's Constitution (fundamental law), has only just completed its work.

This is an event of great importance not only in the history of Abkhazskaya ASSR but also in the life of all Soviet Georgia and in the life of the 80-plus nations and nationalities inhabiting the republic.

The adoption of the Abkhazskaya ASSR fundamental law was preceded by the entry into force of the USSR Constitution, the communist manifesto of our time, the elaboration and adoption of which the peoples of our country and the entire world rightly link with the name of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding politician and statesman of our time, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

As you know, the union and autonomous republic constitutions, including the Georgian SSR and Adzharskaya ASSR constitutions have recently been adopted.

Today we are celebrating the birth of the new Abkhazskaya ASSR Constitution.

The Abkhazskaya ASSR Constitution is the constitution of an autonomous republic of the era of mature, developed socialism. It enshrines the people's great socioeconomic and sociopolitical gains, is the guarantee of the further prosperity of the autonomous republic's economy and culture, proclaims and guarantees citizens' political, social and other rights and duties and creates all the conditions for the further development of the statehood, economy and culture of the Abkhaz people and all the nations and nationalities inhabiting the autonomous republic.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on measures for the further development of the economy and culture of Abkhazskaya ASSR is a logical continuation of the great and titanic work the CPSU Central Committee is carrying out for the further upsurge of the economy and culture of all the fraternal republics, including our republic, and is a new manifestation of Leninist concern for the Soviet nations and nationalities.

What has evoked the adoption of the new constitution?

As you know, things are not going badly in Abkhazia: This is attested by the growth of Abkhazia's contribution to the global social product and national income of the Georgian SSR and by the rate of increase in the output of its national economy.

At the same time, we must not forget that we still have many unresolved problems.

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on Abkhazskaya ASSR, although noting certain positive aspects of economic and cultural development, pointed out a number of shortcomings. Above all, it stressed that Abkhazskaya ASSR's economic potential is not being fully realized. Certain sectors of industry are developing slowly, and insufficiently rational use is being made of labor and other reserves and also of the unique natural and climatic conditions for the production of tea, citrus fruits, industrial crops, vegetables, fruit and stockraising produce.

This occasioned the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on measures to further develop the economy and culture of Abkhazskaya ASSR.

It should be noted that this resolution is of great significance not only for Abkhazskaya ASSR but also for our republic as a whole.

As is known, the Georgian CP Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers have also adopted and are implementing a group of measures for the socioeconomic development of Abkhazskaya ASSR and certain of its areas.

An urgent task for communists in Abkhazia and Georgia as a whole is to arrange all organizational and political work in such a way as to implement effectively the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on Abkhazskaya ASSR.

It is necessary to formulate scientifically substantiated complexes of measures to implement this resolution.

As has already been said, the resolution goes far beyond the economic and cultural sphere. It is a very important political document which will undoubtedly play a decisive role in rapidly eradicating all the vestiges, mistakes and omissions of the past and also in overcoming our own shortcomings, unfinished work and omissions in the economic, organizational and ideological and political spheres, in cadre policy and in the communist education of the working people.

Our friendship, the friendship between the Abkhazian and Georgian peoples and among all nations and nationalities in our republic--and there are more than 80 of them--is as unshakable and as strong as granite, as is the friendship of all peoples of the land of the soviets, cemented by the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The friendship between the Abkhazian and Georgian peoples goes back centuries.

We have the same historical destiny.

We live beneath the same sky and in the same land. And this is forever. The ties of our friendship are indissoluble.

Our common sacred revolutionary duty is to cherish as the apple of our eye the friendship and fraternity of our peoples.

The people love and remember their glorious sons and daughters and their leaders who adopted unshakable positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, those who laid the granite foundation of the friendship and fraternity of the socialist nations and nationalities, those who instilled Soviet patriotism in people.

The present generation has someone to learn from, someone's example of genuine internationalism and patriotism to follow.

Long live the great revolutionary, combat, labor, internationalist and patriotic traditions of the Soviet people.

The Comrades know that Comrade I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recently visited Abkhazia and Georgia and made a striking and meaningful speech.

Today we are joined by and our joy is shared by representatives of the CPSU Central Committee--Comrade Brovikov, CPSI Central Committee section deputy chief; Comrade Sennikov, CPSU Central Committee sector chief; and Comrade Vasilyev, CPSU Central Committee sector deputy chief, who have done a great deal in terms of giving practical assistance to the Abkhazskaya Oblast party organization and in terms of the preparation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on Abkhazskaya ASSR.

This is remarkable and significant.

Your joy, dear comrades, is shared by all working people in Soviet Georgia and all the autonomous state formations--Adzharskaya ASSR and Yugo-Ossetinskaya Autonomous Oblast--and the inhabitants of the glorious capital of Georgia--Tbilisi. And this is further proof that our party and people are united and that the firendship of the Soviet peoples is indestructible.

The party has a Leninist concern for its every detachment and is constantly strengthening and cementing its ranks.

The party is a monolithic, unified mechanism. We are always united both in the fight for the 5-year-plan targets and in the struggle against shortcomings in all spheres of our activity.

The unity and cohesion of all autonomous and administrative formations in our republic are stable, and this unity cements our great union.

The Leninist friendship of the peoples is the sound foundation of the might of the USSR, the Georgian SSR, Abkhazkaya ASSR and all the fraternal republics.

Abkhazskaya ASSR is a multinational autonomous state formation.

Abkhazians and Georgians, Russians and Ukrainians, Armenians and Estonians, Belorussians and Greeks and representatives of many other nations, nationalities and ethnic groups live together here in a single, friendly family.

Each nation and nationality has its own historical mission in the strengthening of the Leninist friendship of the peoples.

We Georgians and Abkhazians address words of cordial gratitude to the great Russian people, the first among equals.

As the Soviet anthem says: "An inviolable union of free republics was united forever by the great Rus."

We are proud of this union and strong because of it.

The great Russian people and the great party of Lenin have cemented for all time the friendship of the Soviet peoples.

The great party of Lenin is leading us to communism.

The people's poet of Abkhazia, Dmitriy Gulia, said:

The earth without the sun is a dead planet. The breath of life is in the sun's warmth. Without it there is neither air nor light. Without the party there is no life on Earth.

This friendship is the guarantee of the inviolability of socialism and the future triumph of communism.

Long live and prosper in the united fraternal family of the Soviet peoples Soviet Georgia and Soviet Abkhazia!

Glory to the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Politburo headed by that loyal Leninist Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

Long live the inviolable Leninist friendship of the Soviet peoples!

The rally of Abkhazian working people developed into a striking demonstration of the inviolable unity of party and people, a triumph for the party's wise Leninist nationalities policy and of the friendship and fraternity of the Abkhazian and Georgian peoples and all peoples of our motherland headed by the Great Russian people.

CPSU, USSR Government Resolution

LD1415O1Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] GRUZINFORM--The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Measures for the Further Development of the Economy and Culture of Abkhazskaya ASSR."

The resolution notes that in recent years, significant measures have been implemented in the Abkhazskaya ASSR on further developing the economy, science and culture, on increasing the efficiency of social production, on improving the training of local cadres and on satisfying as far as possible the material and spiritual requirements of the population.

At the same time, the resolution says, the existing possibilities for a growth in the economic potential of the Abkhazskaya ASSR are not being fully realized. Certain economic sectors are developing slowly, and favorable natural and climatic conditions for cultivating tea, citrus fruits, industrial crops, vegetables, fruit, as well as for raising livestock, are not being used sufficiently. Work on reclaiming and exploiting marshy and long-fallow lands has not undergone the necessary development.

The resolution stresses that there is a need to show greater concern for conservation of nature in Abkhazia, particularly on the Black Sea coast, as this is a unique subtropical region of the country and a major all-union health resort.

The resolution stresses that solutions are required to certain questions of developing education, culture and health care, improving trade and consumer services, and providing public services and amenities in the towns and other settlements of the republic.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have taken into consideration the fact that the Georgian CP Central Committee, the Abkhazskiy Obkom, the Georgian Council of Ministers and the Abkhazskaya ASSR Council of Ministers have elaborated and are implementing measures to develop the economy and culture of the autonomous republic. With the aim of developing several important economic sectors of Abkhazia as well as making more complete use of local labor resources, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers instructed the USSR Ministry of Instrument-Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems to double the capacity of the Sukhumpribor plant by 1982. They also instructed the USSR Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry to organize an industrial enterprise in the city of Tkvarcheli for 1979-1980 and the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry to carry out construction of a plant in Tkvarcheli in 1980-82 to produce ceramic wall materials with a capacity equivalent to 60 million standard bricks per year. The question of organizing the production of ceramic consumer goods at this enterprise must be examined jointly with the Georgian Council of Ministers.

The Georgian Council of Ministers must insure the 1979-81 construction of hothouse units to produce vegetables on 72 hectares on the basis of the thermal waters of Ochamchirskiy and Galskiy rayons, as well as a poultry unit with a capacity of 8 million broilers a year.

The USSR Gosplan is instructed to provide the necessary capital investments for these purposes in the 1979-81 draft plans. Soyuzvelkhoztekhnika is instructed to insure the timely supply and installation of equipment.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the Georgian Council of Ministers must elaborate and implement measures to accelerate the exploitation of marshy and long-fallow lands and the irrigation of plantations with the aim of increasing the production of subtropical crops in Abkhazia.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Forestry are instructed to resolve the question of ending timber procurement in the forests of the Abkhazskaya ASSR in 1979 and reducing the total quantity of timber removed throughout Georgia by 140,000 cubic meters.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab are asked to resolve the question of shipping a corresponding quantity of timber into Georgia from other parts of the country.

The Georgian Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and appropriate USSR ministries and departments must complete a set of measures in 1979-82 to insure a complete halt to the discharge of nonpurified industrial and domestic effluent in towns and other settlements -- Sukhumi, Gagra, Pitsunda Gudauta, Novyy, Afon, Ochamchira, Gulripshi, Leselidze and Gantiadi.

In this connection it is proposed that the USSR Gosplan provide in the draft annual plans for 1979-82 the allocation of capital investments to the Georgian Council of Ministers, and that the USSR ministries and departments, in agreement with the Georgian Council of Ministers, allocate for these aims capital investments according to shared participation.

In the 1979-1985 draft plans, the USSR Gosplan should provide for the fulfillment of work on reconstructing the Black Sea highway within the boundaries of Abkhazskaya ASSR, including the construction of beltways circumventing the cities of Sukhumi and Gagra and the resort of Novyy Afon.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers accepted the proposal of the Georgian CP Central Committee and Abkhazskiy Obkom on organizing a state university in Sukhumi. They instructed the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the Georgian Council of Ministers to draw up and submit proposals within 5 months to the USSR Council of Ministers on questions connected with organizing the university.

The USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry and the USSR Ministry of Communications are instructed to insure the organization of television transmissions in the Abkhazskaya ASSR. To this end, they are instructed to allocate a mobile television station and other necessary equipment and apparatus for interim television transmissions for 3 months and to equip a permanent television station in 1980.

It has been taken into consideration that the Georgian Council of Ministers envisages the planning and construction in 1979-1980 of a house of television and radio broadcasting in Sukhumi.

In the drafts of the 1979-1985 plans, the USSR Gosplan is instructed to provide for the allocation of capital investments for the construction of housing in Abkhazia with a total area of 100,000 square meters; a 1,000-bed general hospital complex; schools with 10,000 places preschool institutions with 1,000 places; an administrative building in Sukhumi for the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Abkhazskaya ASSR.

With the aim of improving the organization of passenger and freight transportation by air, sea and railroad, The Ministry of Civil Aviation, the Ministry of Maritime Fleet and the Ministry of Railways are instructed to adopt measures that take into account the proposals of the Georgian Council of Ministers and the Abkhaz Council of Ministers.

To carry out work on improving public services and amenities in the resorts of Abkhazia, the USSR Gossnab is instructed to allocate an extra 2,000 tons of bitumen in 1979 for the Abkhazskaya ASSR Council of Ministers and also to examine the question of the additional deliveries of machines, mechanisms and specialized motor transport. The USSR Gosplan must provide for the allocation of 3,000 tons of bitumen in the 1979 draft plan.

The USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade and the Georgian Council of Ministers are instructed to examine the question of strengthening the printing base and increasing the output of printed material in the autonomous republic.

The Georgian Council of Ministers and the USSR Gosstroy are requested to examine and resolve the question on the sequence and schedules for planning the projects envisaged by this resolution.

It is essential for the Georgian CP Central Committee and Georgian Council of Ministers to carry out organizational and political work to insure practical implementation of the measures envisaged by this resolution and to give daily assistance to the party, soviet and economic organs of the Abkhazskaya ASSR in resolving questions of economic anc cultural building.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers in their resolution expressed confidence that the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the communists and all the working people of Soviet Abkhazia will achieve great new successes in strengthening the economy, in developing science and culture and in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

CSA SAYS WHEAT SOWN ON OVER 40 MILLION HECTARES

LD142110Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Despite difficult weather conditions, agricultural workers in the country have carried out spring sowing in an organized manner and in good time. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 12 June spring crops had been sown on 149.5 million hectares. Grain and leguminous crops had been sown on over 94 million hectares, including the basic crop--wheat--which has been sown on over 40 million hectares. Tasks in sowing sunflowers, long-staple flax and annual grasses have been overfulfilled. A good foundation has been laid for obtaining a good potato harvest; they have been planted on 3,265,000 hectares of arable land. Work has now started everywhere in cultivating crops sown. In six union republics reaping of grain crops is in progress.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 19 JUN

LD150645Y [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 14 June reports that Chimkentskaya Oblast farmers have resolved to sell no less than 32 million tons of grain to the state, which is much more than planned. Grain crops are ripening well in Orenburgskaya Oblast; they occupy 5 million hectares this year. Many new elevators have been installed and old ones renovated, many with automatic grain processing systems.

At 1445 GMT the radio reports that Belorussia's farms will renew their fleet of harvesting equipment. Niva and Kolos combines totaling 3,600 will be taken out onto the republic's fields. Some of them are half-tracked, which is very important for operation on water-logged soils. Harvesting will be conducted using the Ipatovo method. More than 50 large elevators, grain reception centers and milling combines of Novosibirskaya Oblast are getting ready to receive the new harvest. For storing the present harvest new elevators have been put into operation at Berdsk, Toguchin and Chik. Some 150 powerful drying shops with an hourly productivity of 8,000-10,000 tons of grain have been prepared for operation with special thoroughness. The rain that has fallen has speeded up the growth of grasses at the farms of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. 800 mechanized links and detachments are procuring fodder here. Mass work on the pastures has started at the farms of Primorskiy Kray.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that mechanizers from southern regions of Kirgizia and Kazakhstan have begun harvesting grain crops. Harvesting is now in progress in six union republics. Grain crops are flowering in the Ukraine, in Moldavia, on the Don and in the lower Volga area. Winter wheat has begun to come into ear in Belorussia, Lithuania and the Central Chernozem Zone. In the opinion of specialists the winter crops are on the whole in "good" and "excellent" condition. Favorable weather conditions are also promoting the good development of spring crops.

In the USSR a total of 132,000 major harvesting complexes will be using the Ipatovo method this year. Harvesting is in full swing in Tadzhikistan. The farms of Kulyabskaya and (?Leninabadskaya) oblasts have delivered the first thousands of tons of wheat and barley from the new harvest to the reception centers. The republic has almost 250,000 hectares under grains now.

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that Ukrainian grain growers have pledged to produce 48 million tons of grain this year. The grain area in the republic occupies about 17 million hectares, which is 1 million hectares above plan. Harvesting equipment will work in two shifts; 15,000 integrated harvesting and transportation units are being set up. In northern Kazakhstan over 60 percent of combines are ready for work. Harvesting is beginning in the south of the republic. Grain has ripened in valleys of southern Kirgizia. A rich harvest has been grown; a yield of 50-60 quintals per hectare is expected on irrigated land.

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